The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS AND ITS WORK

THE DRIFT OF LEGISLATION IN THE TWO HOUSES.

PROSPECTS OF THE REFUNDING BILL—THE SUPPRESSION OF COMMERCIAL STATISTICS—MR. WEAVER AGAIN SENT TO HIS SEAT—SENATOR HOAR ON THE GENEVA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Refunding bill was made a special order for to-morrow, and Mr. Wood is prepared to proceed with its consideration. It is probable, however, that the bill will be antagonized by the Committee on Elections, notice having been given by Mr. Springer, Chairman of that committee, that he would call up the Curtin-Yocum contested election case immediately after the morning hour of Tuesday. Should the House decide to proceed with the election case, the Refunding bill will have to take its chances with the numerous other measures filed as special orders, and which, by being driven over, have lost their places. The Committee on Appropriations promise to report one of the appropriation bills on Wednesday, and should these bills follow in rapid order, the Refunding bill will not have much chance for getting before the House for some time. The question, however, as to what particular measure the House will consider may be determined by majority, and if Mr. Wood can secure that, he can maintain his bill in good position.

In the House to-day, Mr. Weaver had a colloquy with the Speaker in reference to obtaining recognition to offer his financial resolutions, and, as upon previous occasions, failed to accomplished his object. Mr. Weaver quoted from a statement made by the Speaker two weeks ago, to the effect that he had established a rule to recognize on Mondays, to move to suspend the rules, the Chairmen of such committees as were instructed to bring forward any measure, in preference to individual members, and upon this raised the point that the Speaker had no right to make a rule, and that the rules of the House did not furnish authority for such discrimination against an individual and in favor of a committee. The Speaker replied that he was simply administering the rules of the House, one of which lodged in him the right of awarding the floor. He had made a rule for his own guidance in this matter, and would administer it impartially. When several members were contesting the floor, he was to recognize one, and he had concluded to favor the organ of a committee rather than an individual, because, as a rule, the committees had some important public business to present to the House. Mr. Weaver next raised a point of order that the pending resolution, which came over as the unfinished business from a previous Monday, had lost its place by adjournment, and therefore, he having the floor, had a right to present his resolutions. This point was properly overruled, and Mr. Weaver was informed by the Speaker that he had eight applications from as many different committees to be recognized to move to suspend the rules, and that he would not recognize him so long as such applications were pending. Mr. Weaver, having no means of redress, was obliged to retire for the sixth time with his financial resolutions. Mr. Randall's rule works admirably to exclude from the floor such men and measures as may be objectionable to him and his party, as no difficulty will be experienced in arranging with a few committees to be in a condition of readiness to move to suspend the rules on Mondays, when it is desired to exclude such troublesome measures as that being nursed by Mr. Weaver.

The order issued from the Treasury Department instructing Collectors of Customs to withhold from publication all statistics in relation to cargoes arriving or departing, when shippers or consignees shall request this to be done, is exciting much opposition in Congress, as well as among merchants at important ports. The matter was first brought to the attention of Congress by a memorial from the 300 members of the Cotton Exchange in New-Orleans, who protested strongly against the order, on the ground that its enforcement could benefit no one but speculators. In response to a resolution of inquiry introduced by Senator Kernan, the Secretary of the Treasury forwarded to the Senate some favorable comments upon the order made by the Boston Collector, and a letter complaining of the publication, which has been restricted, from one firm in New-York. Since that time it is understood that numerous protests against the order have been received by the Treasury Department, one of them signed by 62 merchants in New-York. In the House to-day, Mr. Morrison, who has freely expressed his disapprobation of the order, introduced a resolution declaring that it shall be unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold, or cause to be withheld from publication, any statistics concerning grain, provisions, or other merchandise shipped to foreign countries. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Morrison and other members say that this obnoxious order is now, or may at any time become, a great aid to speculators in grain or other great staples. Because of its operations, it is now impossible to obtain official information of the amount of any such staple shipped abroad in a given week, for the shippers, by a simple request, can secure the suppression of these statistics for 90 days. It is easy to see how, in this way, the speculators may find it easy to manipulate the price of grain in the West. Inability to procure trustworthy statements in relation to the movement of grain, cotton, and other commodities from our great ports, removes one of the most important bases by which prices are regulated, and adds to the element of uncertainty, upon which speculators to such a great degree rely.

Senator Hoar delivered a speech to-day on the bill reviving the commission for the distribution of the Geneva award, in the course of which he said: "The claim presented by the United States at Geneva is conveniently spoken of as a claim for the acts of certain Confederate cruisers. But this is not an accurate statement. The claim is for the omission on the part of the British Government to take certain precautions which were required of them as neutrals by international obligation. In no case does a capture or destruction by act of war create a claim on the part of the owner for compensation. The insurance companies, then, cannot be subrogated to the claims of private owners, for the reason that no private owner ever had a claim to which they can be subrogated." After arguing that the award was in gross, and unaccompanied by any condition, expressed or implied, as to the mode of its distribution, Mr. Hoar said that, in his opinion, losers by marine dangers occasioned by England's fault stand differently from other sufferers by the war, because their rights were purposely left unprotected and unredressed for the general public benefit. "We had cause of war against England long before the Shenandoah left Melbourne. We did not make it, because we could not have two wars on our hands at once. We bought peace with England for the time being at the expense of these men, and they should be indemnified. I think, also, we should indemnify owners of property for war premiums paid for its insurance. They carried on business at great disadvantage in competition with foreigners, who ran no risk of capture. The premiums could not, therefore, be added to the freight or to the price of the goods; and the insurance only partially and imperfectly removed this disadvantage. I do not think underwriters who conducted their business at a profit have any claim to the bounty of the Government. Every loss for which the underwriter paid was due to the criminal neglect of England. Every profit by an insurance at 25 per cent. on a ship which escaped, on which the insurance would have been only 5 per cent. but for the war risk, was due to the same thing. The insurer in that case made 20 per cent. by the same neglect of England. Loss and gain are both attributable to England's negligence. Let the remainder of the award be paid, not to those who have made vast gains by the circumstances from which it came, but to the actual losers whom the Government, by design, left unprotected, and with whose losses it bought for itself vast and incalculable advantages, alike in the darkest period of the war and in the remotest future in peace."

Among the bills introduced in the House to-day under the call of States were the following:

By Mr. Chittenden, of New-York—To fix the maximum rate of duty on carpetings. It provides that after July 1 duties on carpeting and carpet rugs of every description shall be limited to 50 per cent. ad valorem in all cases where higher duties are not imposed and collected.

By Mr. Singleton, of Illinois—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a land warrant to each and every officer and private who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late war.

By Mr. Townsend, of Ohio—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue licenses to yachts built for pleasure purposes only, and as models of naval architecture, permitting them to pass from port to port of this country, and from ports of this country to foreign countries, and exempting them from the necessity of taking out Custom-house clearance papers.

By Mr. Muldrow, of Mississippi—To repeal all acts granting lands in the Indian Territory to railroads conditioned on the extinguishment of the Indian title.

By Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee—To put wood and straw pulp, soda-ash, and other chemicals used in the manufacture of paper on the free list; also, to reduce the duty on printing paper used for books, pamphlets, and magazines to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

By Mr. Townshend, of Illinois—To repeal the duty on printing type, type-metal, and printing paper.

By Mr. Berry, of Colorado—To repeal the duty on grain-sacks and bagging to be used for grain-sacks, cotton and wool burlaps, and gunny-cloth.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1880.

Arguments were begun before the House Committee on Private Land Claims, to-day, in the McGarrahan case, and will be continued on Wednesday.

The resolutions recently adopted by the New-York Legislature, urging appropriations for the better fortification of New-York Harbor, were presented in both houses of Congress to-day—in the Senate by Mr. Conkling and in the House by Mr. Lapham.

The House Committee on War Claims, at their meeting this morning, decided to report adversely on 25 claims, aggregating $500,000.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day, on motion of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount paid out of appropriations for star postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, from July 1, 1879, to March 1, 1880, stating the amount paid on each route, and what amount would be required to pay in full for all such star service at the rates and under the contracts now existing for the remainder of the present fiscal year, stating the amount required for each route separately.

The Sub-committee of the House Military Committee, consisting of Representatives Scales, Spear, and Farr, to whom was referred Representative Stone's bill for the "reorganization and discipling of the Militia," held a session this morning and perfected the bill, and it was subsequently reported to the House. The bill as now prepared by the committee does not change the relations between the General Government and the Militia, but increases the annual appropriation and substitutes for the obsolete provisions of the law of 1792 only such changes as lapse of time and changed conditions have made necessary and requisite.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Leave of absence for six months has been granted Capt. James M. Morgan, Twenty-fourth Infantry. First Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddie, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign, Ill., and will join his regiment. The leave of absence granted Capt. E. C. Hentig, Sixth Cavalry, has been extended one month. Commissary Sergt. Hudson has been ordered to Fort Riley, Kan., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Buchanan, who will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report for duty. The leave of absence granted Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd, Eighteenth Infantry, has been extended two months. Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery, is detailed to act as inspector on certain articles of clothing, garrison equipage, &c., at Baltimore.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Harvey has been detached from the receiving-ship Passaic and placed on waiting orders, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames has been ordered to temporary duty on board the Passaic.

CHARGED WITH WIFE-MURDER.

BUTLER, Penn., March 1.—John Lefever, 60 years old, and his wife, 55 years of age, lived on a farm 12 miles from this place, and had never lived peaceably together. Mrs. Lefever had been married three times before, and she was Lefever's third wife. On Dec. 15 last, Lefever called at a neighbor's house and said that his wife had fallen down stairs and broken her neck. She was found at the foot of the stairs, dead. Lefever said that he was in the kitchen churning, when he heard the noise of his wife falling, and on going into the hall discovered her lying there dead. There was no one else in the house at the time, the children being away at school. Justice of the Peace Keck summoned a jury, and the verdict of the inquest was that Mrs. Lefever came to her death by breaking her neck by falling down stairs. A few days afterward, Miss Mary Habberson, a sister of the deceased woman, who had held from the first that Mrs. Lefever had been murdered, caused the body to be exhumed, and a post-mortem examination was held by Drs. Barden and Scott. No surgical examination had been made of the body at the inquest, and some surprising discoveries were made by the doctors at the post-mortem. A black and blue bruise was found encircling the throat of the dead woman, and unmistakable evidences that a rope or handkerchief had been twisted about her neck. There were dark marks over each eye; these being cut with a lance, coagulated blood was found, showing that the wounds had been made before death. The woman's neck was also broken. Lefever's children testified that when they went to school on the day of their mother's death their parents were engaged in a quarrel more bitter than usual. Miss Habberson at once made complaint against Lefever, and he was arrested on the charge of murdering his wife. He will be tried at the term of court which commences here this week.

NIAGARA IN A WILD MOOD.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, March 1.—The water in the Niagara River has been greatly swollen during the last few days by the recent rains. The ice bridge has broken up. About 100 feet of the mill-race recently built under the railway suspension bridge has been carried away; also, the platform situated at the whirlpool rapids, which extended out some 15 feet from the shore at a height of six feet above the ordinary level of the water. The water in the river was higher last night than it has been for many years.

WHAT MR. M'HENRY LOST.

BUTLER, Penn., March 1.—Ten years ago, James McHenry, of Atlantic and Great Western Railway fame, purchased 28,000 acres of undeveloped iron land in Butler and Lawrence Counties. The purchase price was $500,000, of which he paid $20,000 down. He subsequently surrendered his contract, and forfeited the $20,000. The lands are now being developed, and capitalists are rapidly securing property at enormous prices. The McHenry purchase is now worth more than double the price he was to pay for it.

OHIO FLOODED WITH DOCTORS.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The Miami Medical College to-night graduated 50 students, and the Ohio Medical College to-morrow night will graduate 125 more. The medical profession here this season will receive about half as many more recruits from other institutions.

BELL-PUNCH LIQUOR LAW.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—Both houses of the General Assembly to-day passed a bill repealing the Moffett Bell-punch Liquor law, and re-establishing a license system, which is to go into operation on May 1. The vote was nearly unanimous.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S POLICY

THE NEW ARMY BILL DEBATED IN THE REICHSTAG.

GENS. VON KAMEKE AND VON MOLTKE EXPLAIN WHY AN INCREASED ARMY IS NECESSARY—NO MENACE TO OTHER POWERS—PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S NEW PLACE.

BERLIN, March 1.—Gen. Von Kameke, Minister of War, in introducing the Army bill in the Reichstag to-day, pointed out that the Federal Government could not leave to chance the question of being outstripped by neighboring powers, and that it was necessary to place the military institutions of Germany on a par with those of her neighbors, though it could not be said that reasons of an acute character impelled the Government to bring forward the bill.

In the debate which followed Herr Richter thanked Gen. Kameke for his final statement. He said it showed that the pessimist views entertained in some quarters relative to the relations of Germany and Russia were unfounded. Herr Richter, as a compensation for the increased burdens imposed by the bill, proposed a reduction of the period of military service to two years.

Gen. Von Moltke said: "All our neighbors are more or less safe from attack in the rear, and only need to present a front on one side. They have stationed a considerable portion of their land forces close to our borders. Our regiments are distributed regularly over the whole country. Since the conclusion of the Turkish war Russia has considerably extended her military establishment, and France has doubled her army. Meanwhile, we have kept our troops within the proportion of 1 per cent. of our population. France has an army of 497,000 men, while Germany has only 401,000 soldiers. The peace strength of Russia is twice as great as ours. The full term of service in France is 20 and in Russia 14 years, while in Germany it is only 12 years. The degree in which our Army is behind others can only be made up for by activity. I can only sincerely deplore that iron necessity compels us to impose a fresh sacrifice on the German nation. We must preserve and uphold peace abroad, even as far as our strength allows. We shall, perhaps, not stand alone in that position. In this there is no threat, but a guarantee for peace. With weak forces this end cannot be attained." Gen. Von Moltke's speech was received at the close with prolonged cheering.

Herr Reichensperger, of the Centre Party, opposed the bill on the ground that the people's burdens were already sufficiently oppressive. If, however, the measure was absolutely necessary, he hoped the two years' term of service would be adopted.

Herr Von Bennigsen, who said he spoke in the name of an overwhelming majority of National Liberals, approved the bill in its essential features, but recommended that it be referred to a committee. The necessity of preventing any vacillation in the military organization had, in 1874, imposed on the Reichstag the duty of renouncing the right of annually sanctioning the military budget, and at present, when no solid majority existed, it was more imperative than in 1874 to proceed in the course then adopted. The growth of French armaments and the Panslavic agitation in Russia rendered the greatest caution indispensable. Prince Bismarck's action last year regarding Austria formed an unfading leaf in his glorious crown of laurels. Every party applauded the Austrian alliance.

Herr Buehler opposed the bill.

Herr Treitschk, Social Democrat, spoke in support of the measure, declaring that all party considerations must be ignored for it.

The *North German Gazette* reports that Herr Von Radowitz will replace Prince Hohenlohe as Ambassador during the absence of the latter from Paris. The same journal deprecates the alarmist telegram from Paris in relation to the withdrawal of Prince Hohenlohe.

Count de Saint-Vallier, French Ambassador here, gave a dinner at the Embassy to-night, which was attended by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, Princess Bismarck, the principal court dignitaries, Prince Hohenlohe, Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, and Gens. Von Der Goltz and Von Lehndorff.

PARIS, March 1.—The Count de St. Vallier has sent a dispatch to Premier Freycinet, denying the truth of the alarmist reports. Prince Hohenlohe will explain to the French Government the reasons for the change of his position.

ENGLAND'S PLANS IN ASIA.

THE PROPOSED ADVANCE ON GHAZNI—FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS DEPENDENT ON EVENTS.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Calcutta says: "Gen. Stewart's advance upon Ghazni will probably begin between the 20th and 31st of March. The son of the Khan of Bokhara, who was reported to have arrived at Jalalabad on his way to Peshawar with 140 followers, is probably the same Prince who has been living for some time as a refugee in Kabul."

The *Daily Telegraph* this morning publishes the following note, in a semi-official form: "It is not at present probable that Herat and Seistan will come under Persian rule. It is untrue that Khelat and Cashmere will receive a portion of Afghan territory. It is untrue that England desires to form Merv into a protected State. Kandahar and Kabul may become capitals of independent States, and levies may be raised among Hazaras, Kijilbashis, and other well-affected tribes, but all these future arrangements are dependent on circumstances."

The *Times* this morning says: "It is premature, at present, to consider what the future settlement of Afghanistan will be. Until Ghazni has been subdued it would be imprudent to assume that all prospect of further resistance is at an end, nor until the military part of the undertaking is complete will it be practicable to determine finally the character of the political measures to be based thereon."

THE ALARM IN RUSSIA.

GEN. MELIKOFF'S COMMISSION—THE PROGRAMME FOR CELEBRATING THE CZAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The *Agence Russe* says: "Gen. Melikoff is receiving assurance of support from all sides. Prince Gortschakoff visited him and assured him that if his assistance was at any time thought useful, he would, notwithstanding his advanced years, attend the sittings of the Supreme Executive Commission."

The *Vedomosti* says that the female Nihilist agent, Vera Sassulitch, was arrested at the instance of Gen. Trepoff, her intended victim, who recognized her at a theatre.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The ceremonies on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne will be very limited. There will be a full-dress reception at noon, which will be followed by the celebration of mass. There will be a military serenade in the evening. All the Generals and officers will assemble at 9:30 o'clock in the evening in the open space fronting the Winter Palace, together with the Admiralty and detachments of soldiers of the various branches of the service. The bands of all the regiments now here will unite with singers from the several divisions of the Guards and 300 drummers, when they will all form a semi-circle before the palace. During the singing of the national anthem a salute of 101 guns will be fired on the opposite bank of the River Neva."

LONDON, March 2.—A Berlin dispatch says the Czar will return to Livadia as soon as the weather permits.

A dispatch from Paris says: "Prince Orloff stated in the Russian Church yesterday that he had received a letter from a Nihilist committee, threatening him with assassination."

A Paris dispatch says Swiss journals deny that Vera Sassulitch has quitted Zurich.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, March 1.—At the inquiry into the Tay bridge disaster on Saturday, several molders employed by the contractors of the bridge testified that the quality of the iron used for the castings was very inferior; that the columns were frequently defective, of unequal thickness, cracked and scabbed, and that the cracks and holes were filled with putty or cement and painted over.

The Hull District Bank, limited, has suspended payment. It has a nominal capital of £83,000, of which the paid-up sum is £28,000. The effect of the suspension is entirely local.

A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Vatican is dissatisfied with the conduct of the Brazilian Government, and is indisposed to approve the ecclesiastic proposed by the latter for the Bishopric of Olinda. If the Government persists, it is probable that diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Brazil will be broken off."

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Stanley, Secretary of State for the War Department, in introducing the Army estimates, said the Government intended to make no change so far as regarded the number of men. He moved a vote of 131,859 men for the Army, which passed. The remaining votes also passed. The Irish Volunteer bill was rejected.

LONDON, March 2.—The following advertisement of the new French Atlantic Cable Company appears in the morning papers: "In reply to numerous inquiries made by senders of American telegrams, this company begs to give notice that as soon as its English lines are completed its tariff will be fixed at 2s. a word for messages to New-York, being a reduction of 33 per cent. on the existing rates. The company adopts the two-shilling tariff with the intention of maintaining it without increase." [Note.—This indicates the failure of the negotiations between the Anglo-American Company and the new company for an identical tariff and working agreement. It is understood that the new company's steamer will leave the Thames during the present week to lay a cable connecting the English with the French wires of the company.]

LEGISLATORS AGAIN AT WORK.

THE FIVE-CENT FARE BILL—REGISTRY LAW FOR SUBURBAN TOWNS—CARTMEN'S CHARGES.

ALBANY, March 1.—Mr. Grosse to-night asked the Assembly to make the Five-cent Fare bill a special order of business for Thursday morning, and not a man voted against his proposition. The bill will no doubt be very freely talked over, and the members of the Railroad Committee will give their reasons for opposing or favoring it. Mr. Gillette and Mr. Wells are outspoken in their opposition, and say they consider the bill an unprovoked attack upon enterprises whose permanence or profitable character has not been established.

It is well known that colonizing of voters has been practiced to a large extent where towns near to large cities have not been protected by a registry law. Mr. Alvord has been for some time preparing a bill, which he introduced to-night, and which he believes will cure a great evil. It provides for the registration of voters in all towns bordering on cities having 20,000 inhabitants. It is a somewhat cumbrous bill, as it repeats all the registry provisions now in force in full, so that there shall be no mistake as to its purpose. Mr. Alvord also introduced a bill for the benefit of the 300 Onondaga Indians who remain wards of the State, which provides that they shall be given the fee of their land in severalty and be taken into citizenship and made to feel that they are complete human beings. He also introduced a bill authorizing the manufacture of a crude and coarse salt, not freed from impurities, to be known as agricultural salt, and to be used for fertilizing purposes.

Mr. Treanor introduced a bill whose purpose seems to be to give cartmen the power of compelling citizens to submit to any extortion which the cartmen may be able to impose upon patrons. It allows cartmen, when any refusal is made to pay their charges, to drive a load of furniture or household goods to a storehouse, to be kept until the charge is paid, or sold to pay the charge in dispute. It is, ironically, perhaps, entitled "An act for the better protection of cartmen."

The Sub-committee of the Special Railroad Committee, which had in charge the investigation of the subject of elevated roads, will to-morrow or Wednesday make its report to the Assembly. It will go extensively into the watering of stock, and show that the proposed reduction of fare to 5 cents would not endanger the success of these enterprises to the men who have invested in them. It is expected that every member of the committee will sign the report, as all of them voted last year for the bill to reduce the fare to the lower amount. The committee will take the ground that low fares are the consideration the public is likely to get in return for the franchise bestowed on the corporations, for which they have given no sort of compensation.

STRIKES BEGUN AND ENDED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 1.—The employes of the Little Mill of the Allentown Rolling-mill Company, who struck for higher wages on Thursday last, went to work this morning, their demands having been complied with.

READING, Penn., March 1.—The employes in the rolling-mill of E. & G. Brooke, at Birdsboro, one of the most extensive iron-works in the State, are on strike for higher wages. The strikers also include the men in the nail and plate mill. An advance of 20 per cent. is demanded. The puddlers at the same place have given two weeks' notice of their intention to strike, unless their demand for higher wages is complied with.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 1.—A strike took place to-day among the hands on the extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad, under Cazan & Codwise's contract. It commenced near Barbourville, 28 miles from this place, and continued along the line until it reached Charlottesville, where it was checked by calling out an armed force of citizens and arresting about 20 of the leaders, who were committed to jail. There were about 150 men, all colored, engaged in the strike, armed with picks, shovels, &c., and marching from one section to another, forcing those who were at work to cease and strike for higher wages.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 1.—The puddlers at Atkens's Fishback Rolling-mills struck this morning for an advance of 75 cents per ton.

BOSTON, March 1.—The employes of the Lancaster Woolen Mills, at Clinton, struck to-day for an advance in their wages. A meeting was held, and resolutions passed, explaining the objects of the strike, and adjourning until 1 o'clock to-morrow. The employers have already made an advance, but the strikers demand a still further increase. Unless the strikers return to-morrow, the mills will probably stop, throwing 1,500 persons out of employment.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 1.—The miners at work on the improvement of the Hoosac Tunnel, in a central shaft, struck on Saturday night for a reduction in the hours of work from 60 to 58 per week—but their demand was refused by Contractors Galvin and Brennan, and the men returned to work this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—The Vulcan Steel-works at Carondelet, a southern suburb of this city, after several months' preparation, were ready to resume operations this morning, but before starting up Superintendent Duncan notified the employes they would be required to sign a contract governing their relations with the company before work commenced. This the employes refused to do, and on being informed that the contract was the company's ultimatum, all the men in the converting, blooming, and rail works immediately struck. The main features of the contract are the men shall work for and be governed by the scale of prices in force at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, at Pittsburg; that they shall not hold the company responsible for accidents; that they, the men, shall be responsible for loss or breakage of tools, &c., and that they shall not join any trades-union or other similar secret society. The agreement to continue one year. The hands in the furnace and departments connected therewith, did not strike, and received on demand an advance of 25 per cent. on their wages. Superintendent Duncan says the action of the strikers will not cause any trouble to the company. The strikers say they are willing to work for the same prices paid at Chicago or Joliet, Ill.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD

A PERTINENT INQUIRY ABOUT CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

JOHN C. GORMAN, OF RALEIGH, WANTS TO KNOW WHAT CIVIL SERVICE ORDER NO. 1 MEANS—HE PRESENTS SOME FACTS TO THE PRESIDENT BEARING ON THE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—John C. Gorman, of Raleigh, N. C., has written the following open letter to the President:

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26, 1880.

To His Excellency the President:

SIR: On the 29th of January, 1880, a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, of the State North Carolina, was held in the City of Raleigh, by which committee and at which time and place delegates at large were chosen to the Republican National Convention, which will meet at Chicago on the 2d of June next. As members of that committee, and participating in its meeting, were William P. Canaday, Collector of Customs at Wilmington; J. J. Mott, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth Collection District of North Carolina, and Pinkney Rollins, a Clerk in the Loan Division of the Treasury Department. These office-holders took part in the deliberations of the committee, in defiance of your civil service order No. 1. As wide publication was given to the fact, and as you have taken no steps to punish the offenders and appear consistent in your announced efforts to purify the civil service and keep Federal office-holders from interfering with the rights of our citizens, in conventions and elections, I write you at the request of many citizens, as well as on my own account, to ask you to do us the favor to tell us what your civil service order No. 1 means. Even a double-headed construction will be some consolation. With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN C. GORMAN.

OVERTURNING THE FUSIONISTS.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN MAINE CITY ELECTIONS—DEMOCRATS VOTING THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

BATH, Me., March 1.—A magnificent Republican victory was the result of the municipal election in this city to-day. There were 1,192 Republican votes thrown. Gen. T. W. Hyde and R. S. Hunt were Republican candidates for Mayor, and Gen. Hyde was elected; also, 7 Republican Aldermen and 20 Republican Councilmen were elected. F. B. Torrey, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, voted a full Republican ticket. The result of the city election is a complete rebuke to the great Garcelon steal, which disfranchised this city on technicalities. Many prominent Democrats assisted by their votes in securing this grand result.

PORTLAND, March 1.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of William Senter, Republican, by 1,234 majority, in a total vote of 5,370. Last year there was a Fusion majority of 40 in a total vote of 5,844.

At Farmington the Republicans elected all their officers by an average of 100 majority.

Deering, Cape Elizabeth, Bridgeton, Falmouth, Gorham, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Carmel, Fryeburg, and Hiram, all give Republican majorities. Standish gives a Democratic majority.

SKOWHEGAN, March 1.—The town meeting to-day was the largest ever held in Skowhegan. Hiram Stewart, the "counted-out Representative," was elected First Selectman by a vote of 401 to 136. The full Republican board was elected. The board was composed of Fusionists last year.

ELLSWORTH, March 1.—Roscoe Holmes, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 20 majority, the Republicans carrying three out of five wards against the combined forces of the Greenbackers and Democrats.

LEWISTON, March 1.—For Mayor, Mr. Day, Republican, received 1,546 votes, and Mr. Pettingill, Fusion, 1,316. The Republicans have elected 4 Aldermen and 13 Councilmen.

AUBURN, March 1.—For Mayor, Mr. Littlefield, Republican, received 1,156 votes, and Mr. Huston, Democrat, 707. The Republicans carry four wards.

GARDINER, March 1.—The Republicans have elected D. C. Palmer Mayor, and nearly all the other city officers.

SACO, March 1.—The Republicans have elected Oliver C. Clark Mayor, by a majority of 165.

ROCKLAND, March 1.—John H. Case, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 115 majority over J. F. Hall, Fusionist. The Republicans carried all but one ward, electing 6 Aldermen and 21 Councilmen. It was the largest vote ever polled at a municipal election here.

TILDEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The Democratic State Committee will meet at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, on March 11, to determine upon the time and place for the meeting of the State Convention. This will be the preliminary battle-ground between the Tilden and anti-Tilden factions in Pennsylvania. That Tilden will make a great effort to carry this State cannot be doubted, and his first move was to have the State Committee meet in Pittsburg, where it would be far away from the Bayard influences of the Philadelphia Democrats. But the Philadelphia politicians will attend solidly, and do all in their power to prevent Mr. Tilden's plans being carried out there. The Tilden-Randall idea is to have the State Convention either at Pittsburg or Erie, while the anti-Tilden men want it in Harrisburg. Chairman Miller, of the State Committee, who will be temporary Chairman of the convention, is a Tilden man. If Tilden can secure the 58 delegates from this State, it will be a great help to him in the National Convention. But against him the most powerful of the leaders are arrayed. In this city there is Barger, Cassidy, and McGowan, and in the country Wallace, Woolverton, Souden, Singerly, and the men who were in the combination that carried the convention in 1878 against the Tilden influence. Tilden's friends are Speaker Randall, Scott, of Erie, the Barrs, of Pittsburg, and Hopkins, of Allegheny. And these are backed up by Squire McMullin, of the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia, who was triumphantly acquitted in the local courts a few weeks ago for shooting a fellow-Democrat.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—Judge John T. Lovell, Chairman of the Conservative State Central Committee, will publish a call to-morrow for the meeting of that committee on March 10, for the purpose of issuing a call for a convention of the Conservative Party of Virginia.

HARTFORD GOES REPUBLICAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—At a special election to-day Charles C. Strong, Republican, was elected City Treasurer over John H. Brocklesby, Democrat, by a majority of 791.

BURNING OUT SALOON-KEEPERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A panic was created this morning in a small village called Temperanceville, on the Monongahela River, about 23 miles from Pittsburg, by the persistent attempts to destroy the place. The village is immediately opposite Monongahela City, which is in the local option County of Washington. The liquor-dealers established their head-quarters at Temperanceville, to which place the tipplers, old and young, resorted. About 2 o'clock this morning Markle's Tavern was set on fire and destroyed, with all its contents. A private house adjoining, owned by Frank Menown, was also consumed. While this fire was in progress, a new house, occupied by Frederick Anton, saloon keeper, was fired, but the flames were extinguished. The incendiary then applied the torch to the building occupied as a saloon by Frederick Lamon. The first attempt failed, but two hours later a second effort was made, and the building and its contents were destroyed. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

WESTERN CONSOLIDATIONS—NEW DENVER AND RIO GRANDE BONDS.

DENVER, March 1.—The Denver and Rio Grande Company is preparing to build a railway to Manitou during the coming Summer. The Grace Greenwood property has been purchased, and will be fixed up in elegant style for the Manitou station.

CHICAGO, March 1.—It is stated on official authority that within 60 days the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw (reorganized) and the Chicago and Paducah (reorganized) will be consolidated with and under the control of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. The entire departments of these two roads will be merged into the present departments of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.

GALVESTON, March 1.—The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railway Company has voted to issue a second mortgage, to meet the arrears of interest on the first mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, March 1.—The Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company advertises for bids to complete the grade to Belton at once.

BOSTON, March 1.—The Harbor and Land Commissioners have refused the increased offer of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company to purchase 25 acres of the South Boston flats, with a view to extending its terminal facilities.

LEADVILLE, March 1.—The trust deed from the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to Louis H. Myer and John A. Stewart, of New-York, has been filed in the Clerk and Recorder's office. The deed establishes a trust, with Louis H. Myer and John A. Stewart as Trustees, to secure and provide for the issue of bonds, the amount afloat at one time not to exceed $30,000,000 in value, to be known as the company's first consolidated bonds. The instrument provides that $7,422,500 of this amount shall be used in retiring, paying off, or in substitution and exchange for prior issues, and bonds to the amount of $5,500,000, par value, shall be issued at once for the purpose of building and completing the extensions to Leadville, New-Mexico, the San Juan mines, and other points. The instrument was executed Feb. 12, 1880, in the presence of Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court.

MACON, Ga., March 1.—R. T. Wilson and associates took possession of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad to-day at 10 o'clock, with W. M. Johnson, of New-York, as President. Half an hour later E. T. Paine, contestant for the railroad, served an injunction on the purchasers, but was too late.

NEW-JERSEY LAW-MAKING.

EX-GOV. PARKER'S NOMINATION—MANY NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

TRENTON, March 1.—In executive session this evening a motion was made that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the nomination of ex-Gov. Parker for Supreme Court Judge, and that the nomination be confirmed. A motion to lay that motion on the table was carried by the votes of the Republican Senators. Twenty bills were presented to the Senate, and nearly 40 to the House to-night. Among them were a new Washington-street bridge bill, two or three railroad bills, and a second bill for the drainage of the Hoboken Meadows in the House. As to the Bridge bill, it may be said that the Central Railroad has withdrawn from the contest, and it will doubtless be defeated. Mr. Patterson's bill, exempting saloon-keepers who sell on Sundays from the operation of the Disorderly House act, and Kreuger's bill, repealing the Sunday laws, were reported without recommendation. The Water bills defeated last week came back into the House, with an amendment exempting cities with water-works from their operation. The bill curtailing the power of the Director at Large was passed after a long debate.

Secretary of State Kelsey sent to the Senate a communication justifying his receiving the old-time fees for the sending of laws to the newspapers. Senator Rabe presented a memorial from the Hoboken authorities complaining that the Riparian Commissioners, for two years, had refused to act on their application for a grant of the water front from the Hoboken Ferry to Sixth-street. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company claims the water front by prior grant.

TESTIMONY AGAINST BUCHOLZ.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 1.—Dr. M. D. Pardee, the first witness called in the Bucholz trial to-day, identified several pieces of bone which he took from Schulte's skull at the post-mortem examination. The witness explained to the jury where they belonged, using a human skull to illustrate their position. Witness said that he dressed the wounds on Bucholz's face on the night of the murder; he found that they were slight scratches, hardly skin deep.

Several practical jewelers were called to testify regarding the probability of the gold watch offered in evidence as belonging to Schulte, being injured by lying under the snow for three months. They gave their opinions that it would not be affected, and stated that they had examined the cases carefully, and thought the water could not penetrate to the works.

Benjamin M. Ayres, of South Norwalk, testified that he had walked over the route taken by Bucholz and Schulte on the night of the murder. It took 18½ minutes from the depot to the first fence; from there to where the body was found, 1 minute. From where the body lay he ran to the Warring house in 1 minute and 18 seconds. The time occupied in going the whole distance was 20 minutes and 48 seconds. This included stopping where the body was found long enough to commit the deed, and going to the barn near the house. This was done as an experiment, at the suggestion of the State Attorney, the State's theory being that Bucholz had plenty of time to commit the deed, go to the barn, hide the pocket-book, and reach the house at the time he did.

A GOOD DEED REMEMBERED.

BUTLER, Penn., March 1.—About a year and a half ago Eugene O'Keefe, of Jamestown, N. Y., opened a clothing store at Millerstown, Penn. He made a little money, and, investing it in an oil-well, rapidly increased his capital until he was worth, according to the local estimate, $20,000 or $25,000. Last Fall he was prostrated with a disease of the lungs, and, being single and having no relatives in the place, suffered for a time for lack of proper care. Miss Mary E. Logan, who kept a restaurant near O'Keefe's office, where he was lying sick, hearing that he had insufficient nursing, offered her services, and under her care he grew rapidly better, and was finally able to get about. He concluded to go South for a time, hoping to recover his health. Before going away, however, he made a will, which, properly signed and witnessed, he placed in a sealed envelope, with directions to Father Quilter, its custodian, to open it in presence of his lawyer, in case they received word that he was dead. On Thursday last the news was received from Dallas, Texas, that Mr. O'Keefe had died in that place. The will has been opened. All of the property, real and personal, of the deceased man is unconditionally bequeathed to Miss Logan. The estate consists of 18,000 barrels of oil, the oil-well, and other property amounting to about $25,000.

BANK DIRECTORS RESPONSIBLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 1.—In the case of P. & E. Michel against the Directors of the late Southern Bank, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs. This is a test case, making Directors responsible for money deposited in bank, and much interest was taken in the result.

ICE SUDDENLY VANISHING.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 1.—The St. Lawrence River at Cape Vincent is clear of ice. Yesterday teams were crossing on the ice, and foot passengers last evening; at noon to-day, no ice is to be seen. So sudden a disappearance before is unknown.

SING SING, N. Y., March 1.—The earnings at the prison for the month of February were $17,403 55, and the expenses were $14,661 02, leaving a net surplus of $2,741 53.

THE MERCHANTS' WELCOME

PRINCELY BANQUET TO THE COUNT DE LESSEPS.

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN DINING WITH THE DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMAN—THE DECORATIONS AND DAINTIES—ADDRESSES BY THE REV. DR. STORRS, M. DE LESSEPS, FREDERICK M. KELLEY, AND OTHERS.

The dinner given to M. De Lesseps at Delmonico's last evening, by the citizens of New-York, was an event of which it is difficult to speak without enthusiasm. The art of the decorative florist and the utmost skill of the caterer seemed to have been exhausted in adorning the banquet hall and in setting forth the tables, to which sat down 250 guests, representing every interest which contributes to national prosperity and adorns it. The brilliant picture the hall presented as soon as the chandeliers were lit was something remarkable, while the soft perfume from the mass of flowers which so abundantly adorned the tables and the walls, filled the vestibule and all the waiting-rooms adjacent. From the middle of the ceiling, and overhanging the central chandelier, was a pretty canopy of green, composed of smilax, and brightened by fresh roses; from this canopy depended long strings of smilax, woven in with roses, which were carried to the four chandeliers at the corners of the room. A dainty string of pink roses with smilax decked the central chandelier itself. The raised table which crossed the room and at which sat M. De Lesseps and the chief guests of the evening, was profusely adorned with potted plants and bouquets, a magnificent specimen of the latter being placed nearly in the centre, directly in front of the honored guest. Each of the six tables, which together filled the room, was similarly adorned with bouquets and potted plants. From these all united arose that delicious perfume which filled the hall, and together with the subdued light from the wax candles contributed to create a soft and dreamy sort of atmosphere, which, however, had the effect, or seemed to have it, of sharpening the appetites of the guests to a degree which made the scene at the tables one of the greatest activity. The walls of the hall were, as is usual, decked with the flags of various countries. At the central point of the room, behind M. De Lesseps, the American and French flags were appropriately arranged; above these the shield of America served as a point from which other American and French flags were extended along the walls. The flags of Peru, of Bolivia, of Ecuador, of Colombia, and other South and Central American States found a place in the general array. On the tables the cooks and confectioners had united to place some of the most ingenious specimens of their respective arts. It seemed that the nationality of the distinguished guest of the evening had had something to do with the zeal of cooks, confectioners, and waiters. Many—in fact most—of the pieces on the tables were suggestive of the work of the distinguished French engineer, or of the countries in which he had or would soon be at work. There was a model of the steam-ship Colon in which M. De Lesseps came from Panama; a steam-dredge, such as is used on the Suez Canal; a beautifully executed representation of Luxor, showing part of its famous temples, its obelisks and monuments, and the Nile in the foreground; and a temple in which the Phrygian red caps of liberty were mounted on pillars—a delicate reference to the French Republic. At another table was an elaborate reproduction in sugar of a steam-hammer such as M. De Lesseps used in his engineering work; and at yet another M. De Lesseps was himself represented on the site of the new Panama Canal, the topography of the canal district being carefully reproduced from the latest maps; he standing in full dress, with a spade in his hand, and adorned with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This ornamentation, by the way, was reproduced in a variety of forms among the table decorations. Before the dessert, however, most of the ornamental pieces were removed by the waiters, leaving the tables comparatively clear.

The banquet was put down for 7 o'clock, and it was only a few minutes after this that the procession of guests was formed in the vestibule, and, headed by Dr. Storrs, the President of the banquet, arm in arm with M. De Lesseps, marched into the dining-room. M. De Lesseps himself arrived about 6:45. The Committee of Arrangements for the banquet consisted of Messrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Alexander S. Holley, Abram S. Hewitt, George W. Carleton, and John Bogart. These gentlemen received their guest in the parlors, and then for 10 or 15 minutes there was a reception and general hand-shaking, Mr. Sullivan acting as the general introducer for the occasion. Not more than 10 minutes was occupied in this, when Dr. Storrs and M. De Lesseps locked arms and headed the long procession of guests from the parlors to the banquet hall. At the door of the hall Mr. Delmonico stood to assign each guest to his place, diagrams showing the seat of every guest having been previously prepared and presented to each guest. Guests whose names had been received too late for insertion in the table-list were seated by the Committee of Arrangements, but of these there were comparatively few. The list of guests and the tables at which they were seated were as follows:

Main Table.—E. Cooper, A. Ferro, S. De Mendonca, Gen. Schofield, M. De Zamacona, M. De Lesseps, Dr. R. S. Storrs, Justo Arosemena, J. Carlos Tracy, Commodore Nicholson, S. Camacho, A. A. Low, Peter Cooper, S. I. Prime.

Table A.—John Jay, C. M. Depew, W. E. Dodge, A. J. Vanderpoel, T. W. Park, L. Turzura, S. A. Haines, S. L. M. Barlow, H. W. C. Price, I. W. England, J. Elderkin, C. Donohue, S. S. Conant, R. Perkins, F. Billings, A. H. Reitlinger, J. M. Burke, G. H. Robinson, R. E. Alexander, Thomas Patten, E. Corning, G. A. Peters, C. H. Cramp, Joseph Ogden, C. G. Lincoln, C. A. Marvin, A. T. McGill.—The Press.

Table B.—G. W. Carleton, C. F. Livermore, C. H. Isham, S. H. Wales, H. Russell, John Riley, M. R. Vincent, Russell Sage, D. Van Nostrand, J. McGinnis, Jr., E. L. Youmans, J. W. Harper, Jr., Julius Bien, W. H. Tillinghast, R. Lauterbach, F. A. Potts, J. W. Simonton, H. C. Van Vorst, D. G. Croly, D. D. Field, W. E. Curtis, E. A. Buck, William E. Dodge, Jr., H. H. Porter, W. H. Peckham, C. G. Francklyn, S. A. Walker, S. B. Gifford, George Wilson, G. Reynaud, S. March, C. C. Long, C. Cleveland, L. De Bebian, C. Renauld, G. W. Lespinasse, H. C. Murphy, M. De Aldama, E. Charlier.

Table C.—A. S. Hewitt, M. Gallay, E. Boutin, L. Di Cesnola, B. J. Hoguet, Dr. H. Morton, M. Couvreaux, F. A. Stout, H. L. Hoguet, A. J. Peabody, M. Daupret, J. J. O'Donohue, Dr. F. N. Otis, G. S. Bedford, H. B. Miller, W. B. Leonard, Jackson Bailey, W. C. Church, Isaac Newton, M. N. Forney, M. Coryell, G. H. Frost, W. B. Cogswell, Dr. T. Egleston, G. W. Maynard, A. W. Perry, L. G. Laureau, T. M. Brown, W. E. Bunker, J. M. Slade, E. G. Salmon, J. A. Burden, A. Carnegie, O. Chanute, R. H. Worthington, F. B. Gowen, E. B. Coxe, A. L. Holley, Q. A. Gillmore.

Table D.—A. S. Sullivan, Henry Hilton, J. Dirks, D. M. Stone, G. W. Childs, L. A. Sayre, D. C. Calvin, C. Spanochia, V. K. Stevenson, M. H. Bleedgood, C. Munsinger, E. Dutihl, L. N. B. Wyse, J. H. Gaffney, S. W. Crane, V. Dabney, J. P. Loubat, F. Barker, A. Bierstadt, G. W. Burnham, W. E. Dinsmore, A. B. Lawrence, W. M. Kingsland, G. H. Van Brunt, A. Kingsland, M. K. Jesup, E. Winslow, B. Ives, T. L. James, John Bigelow, Le G. B. Cannon, E. D. Adams, T. Dickson, C. Griswold, G. A. Hoyt, Charles Lanier, J. S. Kennedy, E. S. Jaffray, F. W. J. Hurst.

Table E.—J. Bogart, C. MacDonald, T. C. Keefer, A. W. Spear, Frank Thomson, W. G. Hamilton, M. Daunas, W. E. Worthern, G. S. Greene, Jr., M. Blonne, L. M. Lawson, J. J. R. Croes, F. Collingwood, E. B. Dorsey, F. O. Norton, G. S. Morison, J. P. Jones, W. C. Kingsley, H. Allen, C. Butler, Stevenson Towle, F. M. Kelley, E. G. Ralston, D. Williams, George Jones, E. D. Randolph, W. Michael, F. Taylor, J. T. Agnew, J. Koop, J. H. Flagler, N. Appleton, G. D. Potts, C. P. Daly, J. G. McCullough, F. S. Winston, Jacob Stout, H. W. Bellows, C. H. Marshall.

Table F.—William A. Cole, E. T. Bell, John E. Townsend, Rufus Hatch, S. E. Hiscock, F. G. Gedney, H. H. Anderson, H. L. Horton, E. N. Dickerson, H. McCulloch, S. V. White, E. P. C. Lewis, C. R. Fisk, A. M. Agnew, R. A. Merritt, John Hoey, F. M. Cohen, C. W. Barnes, D. C. Ferris, Pera, McK. W. Jones, Bolivia, C. A. Swett, Colombia, John Stevens, Thomas A. Scott, S. C. Thompson, W. W. Appleton, C. S. Schenck, J. M. Wilson, R. A. Seccomb, W. W. Evans, G. H. Simpson, C. K. Graham, S. N. Lambern, J. S. Newbury, J. J. Slocum, S. F. Shelbourne, J. Thorn, Eugene Kelly, H. Havemeyer, Wilson G. Hunt.

Once at the table, the guests were about to seat themselves when Dr. Storrs reminded them of grace, which was said by the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime. This being over, the guests seated themselves and studied the menu, which, elegantly

printed on gold-edged cards, resting on silk and adorned with the tri-color, was laid beside every plate. It was as follows:

[Coat of arms with motto—"Aperire Terram Gentibus."]

MENU.
Huîtres.
Potages.
Consommé Sultane. Crême d'asperges, Princesse.
Variés. Hors d'Œuvre. Variés.
Timbales à la Périgourdine.
Relevés.
Saumon ravigote, Printanière. Bœuf à la Certi.
Filet de bœuf, Rossini.
Entrées.
Suprêmes de volaille, Lucullus.
Côtelettes d'agneau à la Signora.
Salmi de bécassines, Lithuanienne.
Sorbet.
Montmorency.
Rôtis.
Canvasbacks and Pigeonneaux.
Entremets.
Petits pois. Tomates farcies. Artichauts.
Pain de gibier en [illegible]. Aspic de foie gras Bellevue.
Galantine de poulets aux truffes.
Volière de faisan Anglais.
Sucrés.
Croûte aux ananas.
Gelée Printanière. Lait d'amandes, rubané.
Gaufres Chantilly, Gâteaux: Sicilienne and Vivienne.
Napolitaine. Biscuits glacés.
Fruits and Dessert.
Café.
1 Mars, 1880. DELMONICO.

From this moment until 9:30 nothing engaged attention except the good eating and drinking. Just about this hour, however, Mme. De Lesseps appeared in the gallery overlooking the hall, from which Bernstein's band had been discoursing music all the evening; and at the sight of the lady the guests, nearly all of them, rose to their feet and cordially applauded, to which the Countess bowed a graceful and smiling acknowledgment. A few minutes after this episode Dr. Storrs rose, and then the intellectual exercises of the evening commenced.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. STORRS.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the Chairman of the meeting, was greeted with hearty applause as he arose to open the intellectual repast, which was no less notable than the repast of the senses which had preceded it. He began his remarks with a reference to the presence of Mme. De Lesseps and some other ladies, who had just come into the dining hall, saying: "Gentlemen and—since our eyes have rejoiced to see these more ethereal figures that have come to grace our assembly—I venture to say, ladies and gentlemen: We have gladly assembled this evening to offer our hearty and admiring welcome, the welcome of all American citizens whom we may be held in any sense to represent, to the very distinguished man who has done us the honor to become our guest. With his patriotic sensibility, it cannot but be gratifying to him to feel that this welcome has in it naturally more of the sentiments of honor and of pleasure because we greet him as one of the most distinguished living representatives of a great and gallant nation to which we are bound by many ties; [applause;] which was the earliest and constant friend of our Republic a hundred years ago in our own strenuous struggle for national existence, the splendor and the tragedy of whose subsequent career have filled Christendom with its renown; which is the only great power in Europe that holds the faith and maintains the form of that republican government which to us is venerable and dear. [Applause.] A hundred years ago last January, Washington wrote from Morristown to a distinguished officer of the American Army, then contemplating an important military movement, that the state of the Army was such as to fill him with the most anxious and alarming fear. Half starved, imperfectly clothed, and riotous in spirit, it was impossible, in his judgment, to enter upon any military enterprise with troops in such a condition. A few weeks later than that the Marquis de Lafayette, then in Paris, on the eve of his second departure for America, wrote to Benjamin Franklin, then representing our Colonies in Paris: 'From the Minister of War and the Minister of Foreign Affairs I get the most positive assurances that 15,000 stand of arms, with the same number of accoutrements, will be soon delivered for the use of the American Army, and safely conveyed. I have made it a point to carry with me about 4,000 complete suits of clothes for the Army. In consequence of positive Ministerial assurances, I make no doubt that you will have the safest convoy for the remaining 6,000 suits, which are to be made at Nantes.' That letter was written 100 years ago yesterday on the 29th of February, 1780. It has been a long time in coming to us, but it comes in good time, if to our guest it adds another sparkle to the welcome of this evening by assuring him that we cherish the souvenirs of the past and that we are bound by affectionate ties to that gallant and grand nation which was our early friend. [Applause.] But whatever his nationality, Austrian, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Swiss, or Swede, we should welcome him for the personal qualities which we and all others recognize in him, for the fine and extraordinary intelligence which the world has learned to appreciate, for the heroic humanity with which his name was identified in Spain almost 40 years ago, for the liberal sentiment and the liberal feeling and principle which he manifested when the representative of his country at the Court of Rome, for the unsullied—we may almost say the fastidious—integrity with which he has been content with an honorable competence when he has been putting millions upon millions into the hands of other men, for the great work which he has accomplished for civilization in opening the Isthmus of Suez, bringing the East and the West nearer together, and seeming actually to shorten the daily path of the sun in the heavens. [Applause.] On the house of Galvani, at Bologna, stands a tablet with a record which may be roughly translated, 'I received Galvani at his birth; I mourned him at his death; by whose discovery the poles are joined.' We trust it will be long before any tablet will be needed to record the achievements and to celebrate the character of our illustrious guest, but, whenever it is placed, it will recite the fact that against all natural obstacles, against the sluggish timidity of capital, against the hostile opinions and so-called demonstrations of eminent engineers, against the reluctance and the resistance of peoples and of Governments, after a steadfast and victorious struggle of 15 years, he compelled the Red Sea and the Mediterranean to mingle their waters in the midst of the desert, and brought London and Bombay to salute each other across the Bitter Lakes of Suez. [Applause.]

THE MISSION OF DE LESSEPS.

But, of course, gentlemen, we understand that our guest is not content with any past achievement, and has not come to this country upon a tour of pleasant general observation, but with reference to the greatest physical work yet remaining to be accomplished upon the planet; perhaps for the final liberation of the commerce of the globe; a work worthy of his powers and his aspiration, and which, being accomplished, is to make not only his name illustrious, but the century memorable in the annals of the world. Of course, there are many questions connected with this subject open to us by his coming, into which it is not needful or proper perhaps that we should enter—questions of engineering for example. I remember to have heard it said once upon strong legal authority—what was excellent fun I thought—whether it was equally good law or not others will determine—that inasmuch as streams are often called laughing brooks, there would seem to be no legal tort involved in providing diversion for any water-course. [Applause and laughter.] Whether any amount of diversion will convert the roaring and turbulent Chagres River into a laughing brook is for M. De Lesseps and the experts associated with him to say. There are monetary and commercial questions as to whether capital sufficient can be raised, whether the canal will prove a remunerative investment. Our honored guest is confident on both these points, and, remembering his past successes, it would be a bolder man than I am who should venture to question the correctness of his judgment. But it is a question upon which we need not enter unless there happens to be some gentleman present with a hundred and twenty millions about him in regard to which he would take our judgment as to their investment. [Laughter.] There are grave political and diplomatic questions involved. In 1823, as we know, it was understood that the allied powers in Europe were threatening the re-establishment of monarchical institutions on this side of the ocean, in Chili and Peru, in Mexico and California. At that time, therefore, President Monroe, in his Message of December, incorporated a declaration which is said to have been suggested by Mr. Canning and to have been written by Mr. John Quincy Adams, to the effect that the United States would regard any attempt on the part of those allied powers to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety, and as intimating an unfriendly disposition on their part toward us. I am not aware that that has ever been formulated into law by any act of Congress. I suppose that it expressed at that time, and expresses still in its supreme political significance, the steadfast and unswerving judgment and will of the American people. Whether that memorable declaration is in any necessary conflict with a commercial enterprise undertaken and conducted by private persons without any political aspirations, with no governmental complication, an enterprise initiated and advanced in the great Republic of Europe and hailed with enthusiastic welcome by the great Republics of Central and Southern America, an enterprise, half of whose capital stock is offered at the outset to Americans, and the whole or the major part of which may be owned on this side of the Atlantic, next year or in any future year, is a question about which there may possibly be differences of opinion, but into which it is not necessary for us to enter. As to the diplomatic measures which may be involved, to secure to American citizens the equal and free right to the navigation of the canal, if it should be completed, to secure to it such a neutrality as already belongs to the Suez Canal—in which I have seen it stated that the hostile war-ships of belligerent powers have been seen lying side by side, as harmless to each other as two old canal-boats in the Erie Basin—as to what measures may be needed to secure that, we may refer it to the Government and we should know the wisdom, patriotism, and diplomatic skill of our distinguished Secretary of State sufficiently well to be content to leave such questions touching our interests, so vital as they may appear to be, in his skillful and experienced hands.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERN TIMES.

But, [illegible] such questions, we cannot but [illegible] proposed and contemplated in its relation to an inspiring past and to an illustrious future. It has the push of 50 years of incessant advance behind it. During that time, as we know, the enterprise and skill, the credit and the public enterprise, of Europe and of America have been converging all the time toward making intercommunication, to which reference was made in the prayer, more sure and rapid between different districts of the same country, between different countries of the same continent, between different continents of the same hemisphere, and between the hemispheres. The railway system—it has dissolved the Appenines, and made Italian unity possible—the dream of 600 years realized in a day! It has bound together the Austrias. It has bound together the German Empire. It links Havre, Calais, and Paris with Nice and Marseilles, the mouth of the Loire with the mouths of the Rhone; it overlays England so thickly that you can hardly insert a pin point between the lines which represent it on the map. In our own country it makes neighbors of Maine and Texas, of the Hudson and the Rio Grande; it overleaps the alkali plain, levels the mountains, and brings the Bay of New-York and the Golden Gate within a week of each other. At the same time steam-ships on the sea—great shuttles flying back and forth—have been making the hemispheres neighbors, weaving the web of international and intercontinental relations, robbing voyages of half their danger and half their discomfort. And the telegraphic system enables the merchant or banker in his counting-room here to transmit his thought and will almost instantaneously around the world. Civilization has been doing, in other words, precisely what the Roman Empire did when it flung out its great avenues to Gaul, to Spain, to the Lower Danube, to the Straits of the Hellespont, to the Cataracts of the Nile, only that American civilization has been doing this, not for imperial aggrandizement, but for the multiplication of centres of wealth and peace and power, for bringing nations to know each other better, for the advancement of liberty and peace and of the Christian faith. [Applause.] It is only in the line, then, gentlemen, you observe, of this immense and brilliant advance that wherever a natural barrier interposes itself to the progress of commerce, enterprise and skill strike it to pierce it, to surpass it, to abolish it. The Suez Canal, to which reference has been made, is the most signal illustration of this endeavor successfully. The water way planned by our guest across the Isthmus of Corinth is another smaller link in the same chain of progress—and the Asian railway—to bring India and Europe nearer. Italy and France, not content with following lines of railway over the Alps, struck the Mont Cenis to cut through it that tremendous channel of eight miles and more, through which, no doubt, many of us have swiftly ridden, through which the trains of travel and of traffic slide all the time in strangest contrast with the fierce, swirling zigzags by which men of old climbed the mountain on one side and descended on the other—that and the Channel of St. Gothard, the tidings of the completion of which have come to us only this day, the longer channel through the harder rock, have brought the lakes of the four cantons and the Italian lakes, Maggiore and Como, within a few hours' easy ride of each other. [Applause.] You remember, perhaps, the story that is told of our eminent and favored American philosopher—Mr. Emerson. I don't know that it is true, but it has certainly an air of verisimilitude: That he was once accosted on the street by an ardent disciple of the Second Advent theory, who broke upon him with the astonishing information that the world was to be destroyed in a few months. 'Well, what matter,' said the meditative man to the philosophic mind; 'you know the planet has always been in the nature of an obstruction. We shall get on perfectly well without it.' [Laughter.]

To the commercial mind obstructions are fast disappearing, and while we could not get on well without the planet, perhaps it is likely to become, for the purposes of commerce, a smooth surface. Our guest comes here, as I have said, with reference to the last and grandest work of this kind remaining to be accomplished—the piercing of the isthmus of rock which divides the oceans and unites the continents 2,500 miles to the south of us. Of course, it is not a new conception. He has himself referred, I observe, to the plan which Philip II. once adopted, and afterward objured, looking toward the piercing of that isthmus. I believe it is an authentic fact that Charles V. still earlier contemplated the same thing, and there is one fact which I have never seen referred to which perhaps indicates that at an earlier time than that the same thought had entered the minds of men. If there is any European geographer whom America ought to hold in honor it is Johannes Schoener, of Nuremberg, who first applied the name America to this continent in a book published by him—which I had the pleasure of reading a few days ago—in the year 1515. Johannes Schoener in the year 1520, the year in which Magellan discovered the straits which bear his name, but before any tidings of that discovery could have arrived in Europe, constructed a globe which one still sees in the City Library of Nuremberg, upon which the Isthmus of Panama is plainly marked with a line carefully and sharply drawn across it as if to represent Schoener's belief that there was a strait there, or if there was not that there certainly ought to be, and man might be trusted at last to cut it. Three hundred and sixty years ago the prophecy on that globe was traced. Our Government, as you know, has made several careful and costly explorations tending at last toward the preference on the part of the American people and officers for the Nicaraguan route through the San Juan and the lake. M. De Lesseps believes a channel can be cut, a tide-level canal without locks, 30 feet in depth, at a reasonable cost, within a reasonable time, through the 46 miles that divide Aspinwall from Panama; that it can be done with even less difficulty than was involved in the construction of the Suez Canal, and he throws himself with French enthusiasm and with French and Dutch science against that rocky barrier, determined to conquer it. [Applause.] At the age of 74, when most men are retiring from active affairs, he undertakes to lower the ridges and through the cloven chasm of the hills to open a channel, along whose level and liquid ways the products of the earth in fruitful interchange shall slide undisturbed back and forth. [Applause.]

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TASK.

Gentlemen, I bow in admiration before the genius which determines to make a reality of the dreams of centuries. [Applause.] I think of the immense relations of that work to the civilization of our western coast, the western coast of America from the northernmost point of Alaska to the southernmost point of Chili. I think of its relation to the civilization of the great Eastern Empires, which we shall have soon to call the Western Empires, of China and Japan. [Applause.] I think of its relation to the commerce of the world, whose ships are to be seen, when this is finished, flocking over every sea toward that narrow line, as doves flock to their windows. I think that there is no interest on earth in a civilized country, of industry, of invention, of commerce, of liberty, of philanthropy, of missionary effort, which is not to be facilitated by that work accomplished. I see in it the fulfillment of the dream of Columbus himself, who sailed from Spain that he might find a straight path over the ocean to the Indies, and then, I say, conscious of all the responsibility of the statement that there is, in my mind, no grander enterprise for the consumers and the civilization of the world that has been undertaken since that Summer day when the visionary enthusiast of Spain set sail from Palos. The American people are fond of great conceptions. It is born in their blood; it is nourished by their history; it is stimulated by the configuration of the country and its vast expanses, and by the vital and quickening air which we inhale. The American people, in my judgment, will take this great conception, determined that their interests, which are many and are vital, shall be carefully consulted and conserved in the accomplishment of this enterprise. But, rejoicing that it is apparently now creating toward its success, and ready with a unanimous and hearty welcome, of which ours is only the foretaste and the prophecy, for this man who sits so quietly by my side, with no retinue, no Army, no Navy, behind him, but with all the pressure of modern civilization for his helper, and with that quiet hand laid hold now on the levers of history. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. BIGELOW.

"The United States," the first regular toast, was responded to by the Hon. John Bigelow. He said the subject was so comprehensive that if he were to attempt to do it justice his hearers would tire of the speaker. The relations of the United States and its people to the monumental enterprise with which the name of M. De Lesseps was associated in his visit to this country would seem to make it more fitting that some one in authority should respond to the toast. But freedom from responsibility sometimes conferred freedom of speech, and that was the case to-night. In fact he believed that one of the secondary motives of this entertainment was that the people of New-York might have a free talk in regard to this enterprise and the commercial and other interests involved. One of his earliest recollections in his youthful geographical studies was that in looking at a chart of the American continent he was led to wonder whether there was not some river passing through and dividing North from South America across the Isthmus of Darien. It seemed, however, that Providence had reserved the accomplishment of the work of cutting the isthmus until the science and commercial and financial advancement of our age had rendered it necessary and feasible. Referring to the political aspect of the question, however, we were cautioned that in this scheme of De Lesseps we should be in some way surrendering that vital political principle to which we had given the name of the "Monroe doctrine"—a doctrine which has never been formulated into law or any constitutional amendment. The popular view of the Monroe doctrine is that under it the sisterhood of American States would make common cause against any attempt by any non-American to deprive any one of them of its authority or impair its sovereignty. This was the popular view of it here, and was believed to be the view entertained by Peru, Chili, Nicaragua, and Colombia, though they call it by a different name. This doctrine, surely no one in this assemblage, and least of all the distinguished guest of this evening, would think for one moment of spoliating for any scheme in the interests of commerce. This doctrine, no doubt, was a very important one, but what had it to do, with the construction of a new and incalculably valuable artery of commerce through the territory of our sister State of Colombia, when it is done with her approbation? Would not the obstruction of such a work by any other power be an interference with the authority and sovereignty of Colombia? Would it not be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, as against her? The true application of the rule of this policy, in his opinion, contemplated the joining of ours with our sister States whenever we or any of our sister States are threatened by the arms of other foreign powers. For one, he only hoped that our European friends would build this canal, provided the use of it was secured to all nations. And when the work was done, what was it? It was not a fortress—nothing but a canal, and would afford no belligerent power in the world any advantage unless it be the States of America. It certainly would not render the United States less competent to resist foreign aggression. Toward this portion of Mr. Bigelow's speech the murmur of conversation and laughter became so great in the chamber that his remarks became inaudible, and after the Chairman had vainly attempted to command quiet, Mr. Bigelow sat down, saying, "I hope to be excused from continuing the line of my argument, when the people present are so manifestly averse to hearing it."

RESPONSES BY FOREIGN MINISTERS.

"France and our Sister Republics in America" was the second toast announced, and was responded to successively by Señor Arosemena, Minister of the Colombian Republic to the United States, and Zamacona, Minister from the Republic of Mexico. Señor Arosemena said the conditions under which America and France and the sister Republics of America were joined in national sympathy and political as well as commercial interest to-day were vastly different from those of 100 years ago. France was no longer in the power of the Bourbons or the Napoleons, but was a Republic like ours. It was from France and her revolutions that the States of South America learned the rights of men to be free and to strike for liberty; it was from France that they learned their first lessons in politics, and afterward, when the American Revolution succeeded, another and greater example was given to people who wished to be free, and then came the series of great changes which the world had since witnessed from despotism to liberal government, and these two great examples—America and France—all the South American Republics seemed disposed to follow. As for their political institutions he would not say much here—the term of a President in Colombia was two years, and they could re-elect him as often as they pleased. [Laughter.] In fact, it might be very wrong here to state all the liberal principles which they had put into practice. He would close, however, by saying he hoped to see the success of this newest enterprise—the transisthmian canal.

Señor Zamacona expressed his thanks for the honor of speaking to so distinguished an assemblage, and said that nothing but such an honor would lead him to respond, laboring as he was under a complaint which seriously affected his nervous system and his brain. There could be so many differences of opinion, and so many antagonisms of interests in this question that it presented both local and national considerations on every side. Mexico, of course, would have desired, more as a point of honor than as a point of national or private interest, to open her own gates to the traffic of the world across the American continent—but the local, national, or selfish interest, as it might be called, had not placed Mexico above the general and most important interest of civilization and the universal interest of commerce and trade. [Applause.] So, if no other project, no other way of communication was more practicable, let it be executed as now designed, and Mexico would contribute her small share of energy, influence, and power to overcome the obstacles of such an enterprise. [Applause.] When such a great object was undertaken by such great nations as France and the United States, it would be executed beyond a doubt, and would contribute to strengthen the brotherly ties of the whole fraternity of republican States. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF M. DE LESSEPS.

The President then announced the special toast of the evening, "Our honored, our welcome Guest," and as the applause burst forth he announced M. Ferdinand De Lesseps. After the orchestra had mingled the "Marseillaise" and "Hail Columbia," M. De Lesseps said: "Gentlemen—(in English)—and immediately dropping into his own language continued, "I second the eloquence of our illustrious President, and desire to add only a word, if I should be able, to his remarkable and eloquent discourse. In speaking of the great question which he has discussed, I would emphasize, with the enthusiasm of a Frenchman, the importance of this undertaking, and formally declare, as I shall assure the President of your great Republic, that in all issues arising out of the negotiations to take place I shall place my sympathies on the side of America, and insist upon her pre-eminence in the settlement of any possible complications as being the nation the most vitally interested. Science has declared in favor of the canal. I am science, or rather I follow science, [applause,] and I promise to place America in a position where 25 years from this day she shall be the leader of the seas. I warmly hope that she will see fit to take a large part in the administration of this enterprise, and show her faith in it by subscribing for the largest portion of the shares. And now I thank you for the complimentary words you have uttered and for the kindness shown me, which I shall remember all my life, and shall look back, with pleasure, on this reception, at which I represented science, civilization, and liberty. I came here only to enlighten you in this matter, and shall then go to Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco, and, finally, with renewed thanks I again express the hope that America will come forward heartily and help in the proposed scheme which shall promote the commerce of nations." [Loud applause.]

MAYOR COOPER'S REMARKS.

In response to the toast—"The City of New-York, the Metropolis of the New World; a close ally with all the apostles of progress"—Mayor Cooper spoke as follows: A city that does not extend a hospitable welcome to great men and great ideas cannot itself be accounted as great, and if it be really entitled to this distinction, the truth is the highest compliment which can be offered to it. St. Paul, when he told the Athenians from Mars Hill that they were "superstitious," and our illustrious guest when, the other day, he characterized our engineering achievements as "audacious," both felt the force of this idea and gave it a spontaneous expression. We thank M. De Lesseps that he has come hither to explain his great plans, because it implied that he believes New-York to be great enough to appreciate his comprehensive ideas for the development of universal commerce. It would be strange, indeed, if, under any circumstances, New-York did not extend the full measure of its hospitality to M. De Lesseps, who, of all living men, is the embodiment of the ideas which has given to this City its primacy among the cities of America. The system of State canals executed by the genius, energy, and indomitable will of the most illustrious of my predecessors in office, De Witt Clinton, has made New-York the centre of the enterprise, capital, and civilization of the Western World. From the day when the Erie Canal was finished New-York ceased to be provincial and became cosmopolitan. Of this the proof is furnished to-night, when the home of Clinton receives the world-renowned constructor of the Suez Canal as altogether worthy to be ranked with the great benefactor of the Empire State, by whose genius we have been made so strong that, unlike the doubting Trojan, we fear not even those who bring us gifts. But New-York is as loyal as she is liberal. While she accepts great ideas with the same alacrity that she welcomes great men, she is true, as she ever has been, to the traditions of the fathers and to the policy which has made our Republic as great as it is free. To that policy, when deliberately expressed by the voice of the nation, New-York will yield a loyal assent, and it will be sustained, at whatever cost to her commercial interests, by all her citizens, in whose behalf I have the honor to speak and to assure our distinguished guest of the high esteem in which they hold him and his undertakings. That there may never be any antagonism between them and our national policy is, I am sure, not only the earnest desire of M. De Lesseps but of every person who joins in this tribute of respect and admiration to one who has accomplished undertakings so beneficial as to entitle him to the gratitude of mankind.

ADDRESS OF MR. A. A. LOW.

Mr. A. A. Low, in responding to the toast of "Commerce, the Handmaid of Benevolent Civilization," said that a proper consideration of so grand a theme would necessitate an inquiry into the varying conditions which have attended the progress of the human race; an inquiry into the varieties of climate and diversities of production which distinguish different parts of the globe; and an inquiry as to what extent an interchange of the necessaries, and of the useful things of life has contributed to the welfare and happiness of mankind. "It would be impossible, within the limits of a brief address," continued he, "to discuss the comparative weight of the different forces which have been at work during all the centuries, and acting together, for the improvement and elevation of the human race. But, in every important movement affecting the interests of man, commerce has filled a most important part. At one time commerce has been the ally of the adventurous navigator, as it has been the motive power which has sent him abroad upon strange seas, in quest of lands before unknown. At another period it has opened the doors of empire to the arms of the conqueror, after exercising a sway, only less than regal, over peoples that have been numbered by hundreds of millions. Again, it has cleared the way for the messenger of life and of light to the heathen, not unfrequently providing the only means by which the missionary could obtain passage to the remotest parts of the world. While its own methods are naturally tranquilizing and peaceful, commerce has lent strength to the arm of the soldier and imparted vigor to war—war sometimes waged for noble ends, and, alas! too often in a bad cause. Commerce, intended by God to diffuse and exchange the fruits of the earth and the products of human skill among the different peoples of the globe, has at times not only been aggressive in spirit, but practically hostile to the promulgation of religious truth—neutralizing the labors of the missionary by humiliating contrasts, weakening the Christian precept by opposing to it a bad example. Nor have nationalities been less to blame than the merchant in pursuit of gain, when imposing imperial sanction to a traffic in a deleterious drug, the use of which tends not to preserve, but actually to destroy, human life, thus perverting a beneficent institution to evil ends. But I would not dwell upon abuses naturally resulting from a law of imperfection that is incident to human nature. It is far pleasanter to contemplate the good than the evil, which, to some extent, are inseparable; to call to mind how many institutions which are a blessing to man, owe their origin to the public spirit of the opulent—to those who have been enriched in the paths of trade and commerce; what schools and colleges have been founded; what libraries, public and private, established; what galleries of art; what bountiful provision has been made for the dispensation of charity in manifold ways; what costly edifices raised for the worship of God. Every land and every sea has been made tributary to one great end—the promotion of man's comfort, and enjoyment of life on the earth. The wealth of human thought, the gifts of rare genius, and the results of human skill, have been transported from country to country, translated into every language, and made the property of every land—descending from generation to generation to swell the common inheritance. Who shall say that commerce is not a tranquilizing agent, when it stills the voice of complaint, in its ministry to the starving population of Ireland, and to the far off people of India and China, so lately stricken with famine; when it sends its ships across the sea, laden with the riches of our favored soil, to relieve the wants of the hungry and perishing. All praise to those who have been most forward in promoting enterprises so worthy of a philanthropic and Christian people! In thus touching upon certain phases of my theme, I have failed to show by what slow degrees, in earlier times, and by what accelerated steps in these latter days, commerce has pushed forward the advancing columns of civilization in its progress from land to land, from continent to continent; how, emerging from a state of barbarism, man has at length found his way into the open day of almost universal light. The caravans of the desert, by means of which the gums and spices, the ivory and precious stones of Asia and Africa were brought to the doors of Europe, have given place to the ships of the sea, and these, in turn, have been supplanted by steamers of a magnitude and power that are the admiration of an age which science and art have crowned with their grandest achievements. We meet here to-night to do honor to the man who conceived and executed the design of uniting the waters of the Mediterranean and of the Red Sea, and in whose presence this evening, we repeat the basis of a projected union between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Politicians, and even statesmen, may proclaim other doctrines, but as educated and enlightened people will ever welcome to the shores of the American Continent, the genius, the skill and the treasure which will serve to widen and extend the sphere of commerce, and make it all-embracing. Candor obliges me to add, that the natural difficulties to be overcome in the prosecution of the proposed work are very formidable, and to the mind of a layman they seem to be insurmountable, without Governmental aid; and I do not understand how any canal, wherever located, could, in the event of war, remain under American control, as against the European navies of modern times.

ADDRESS OF MR. STONE.

Following the speech of Mr. Low, some gentleman in the middle of the room proposed the health of Mme. De Lesseps, which was drank standing, with much enthusiasm. Then Dr. Storrs, with some appropriate remarks, proposed the sixth toast, "The Press—the first to hear and proclaim the demands of the age." To this Mr. David M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, responded. Mr. Stone said that he was almost the only representative left of the old world of journalism. Raymond, Greeley, Bennett, Bryant, and Brooks had gone—he almost alone remained between the old generation and the new of journalism. But the new was well represented here—Mr. McMichael was here, and Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia. [Applause.] The proclamations of the press, said Mr. Stone, are usually addressed to the eye, and it might be well to listen to-night that early to-morrow morning they might read. The press was the first to hear any appeal and to proclaim it to the world. Whether it be the struggle of a people for freedom, or the cry of a hungry people for bread, the press was the first to hear and to sound it in the ear of the world. Its voice has been heard at all times calling the people to come up and exercise their privileges. Thirty centuries ago a canal had been cut in the Isthmus of Suez, but there was no press in those days, and the canal was lost in the sands. [Laughter.] In these days the demand had been renewed that the continents should be severed; the press had echoed it to the world, and the illustrious guest present among them had responded to the demand and had answered it. [Applause.] The New World was sighing for a union of its oceans; it was not satisfied with the thin lines of iron spanning the land; it demanded that the waters of the oceans should mingle. Little it mattered how or where it was done, so that it was well done. Free trade is a glorious fellowship. [Applause.] Let our great sister Republic send over here her great promoters and her vast accumulations of capital—all forces necessary to carry out this gigantic undertaking—we welcome them all and wish them God speed. And as to the venerable old Monroe trumpet which has hung so long against the wall, the press will take that down and blow when there is an enemy in sight; but it is a waste of energy to sound the blast when no foe approaches. [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. HOLLEY.

Mr. Alexander D. Holley, who, with Mr. Dirks, was called on to respond to the toast of "Engineering—the Intermediate Power between Nature and Civilization," said, among other things: The sentiment you propose so completely defines the master art of engineering, that it needs no historian, no prophet, no defender. It were better to-night that we magnify its splendid achievements, as we celebrate the advent of its illustrious apostle. It is such grand conceptions as his, such triumphs over difficulty, such faithful and brilliant execution, that draw the members of our profession to him; but our profession it is that draws the whole world in its triumphal march. The ways and means of transportation, of mining, metallurgy, manufactures, defense, agriculture, architecture—all the round of vital and useful arts—are but phases of engineering effort. And here I may, perhaps, be permitted to emphasize one engineering condition of a transcontinental canal, common alike to all countries and to all routes. The ship grows from year to year. The early Atlantic steamers were of 1,000 tons. The building Atlantic steamers are of 8,000 tons. This growth is by law as inevitable as that of the tides. Doubling the lineal dimensions of a ship increases her resistance fourfold, but it increases her carrying capacity eight-fold. The larger ship can thus transport the greater cargo, at the higher speed, and at the minimum cost. There is but one practical limit to this economy—it is the size and directness of the water-way. I was not called upon, however, to discuss engineering, but to praise it. Do we ever realize the gigantic difficulties it overcomes—its uncompromising struggle with nature, oft baffled, ever renewed, to ferret out the secrets of her power? The treasure-house of nature he despoils with his hydraulic engine; he raises from the dead the iron she had buried up through the ages. He departs her continents to make way for his argosies, and spans her sea for his chariots of fire. This is engineering truly the intermediate power between nature and civilization; and from this high plane we recognize the guiding genius of our illustrious guest, and bid him hail. But the genius of the master is proved, as well, by the accomplishments of his staff; the splendid professional and executive ability of his staff I would couple, as a sentiment, with the name of an engineer whom engineers professionally admire—a Dutchman whom New-Yorkers instinctively love—Herr Dirks.

ADDRESS OF MR. DIRKS.

Mr. Justin Dirks spoke in English, and apologized for his inability to explain his views as well as he desired. In regard to the Chagres Canal, he had prepared some statistics to show how commerce will be benefited by the projected canal. From M. Levasseur's report of 1878, as a basis, the following estimates were made of the advantages which the Panama Canal will give: Commerce affected by the canal annually, 37,555,000 tons; 16,730 ton-miles saved. The basis is adopted that if a vessel of 1,000 tons saves a mile it saves a dollar. If these figures be correct, the yearly saving for the general trade of the world in the Pacific Ocean, through the Panama Canal, would come to not less than about $66,750,000. [Applause.] These figures are based on the trade and navigation of 1878, so there may be allowed a good percentage for increase in the same during the construction of the canal. Moreover, the average speed of sailing vessels along the old and the new routes was considered as the same, though that speed will be greater in the direction of the canal, the new routes generally crossing a larger percentage of the trade-winds, and having no more to do with difficulties—as for example that of passing around Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan. Finally, the cargoes of vessels will be less time out of trade, and the loss caused by damage and other causes on sea voyage will be reduced. Therefore, taking all the other points into consideration, and also the increase of navigation, as predicted by M. Levasseur, I come to a value per annum of the Panama Canal, at the period of its opening, at about $30,000,000, representing, at 5 per cent., a capital of $600,000,000. I again beg to observe, gentlemen, that all the above remains open for discussion, the value of such calculations being somewhat relative. But any effort brought forward in order to bear on the realizing of the great plan of M. De Lesseps may be of some use. For this reason only I dwell on the above details, and kindly ask the indulgence rendered necessary by my feeble steps in such a wide field, and before such an audience. I wish to propose, gentlemen, the first and the last spade, and the early completion of the Panama Canal. [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. FIELD.

Mr. David Dudley Field, who was selected to speak to the toast, "International Law—its foundation is the brotherhood of man, its completion will be peace and good-will," said the instinct of justice teaches us that nations are equal in rights, as the individuals who compose them are by nature equal. Before the law of nations the smallest and the weakest State stands the equal of the largest and strongest. A bully among nations is as wicked and detestable as a bully among men. To multiply the facilities of intercourse is to multiply the agencies of peace. Whoever opens a new highway, by land or sea, is a benefactor of men; and if he places it under the protection of the nations by an international act, he gains a victory not less glorious than the greatest achievement of arms. The speaker then referred to the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, made between the United States and Great Britain in April, 1850, which guaranteed the neutrality of the proposed Nicaragua Canal, and by which the nations declared that they would "invite every State with which both or either have friendly intercourse, to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other," and that "having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the interoceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama." Though this convention of 30 years ago has borne no other fruit, it has consecrated a principle which will stand forever embodied in the law of nations. Under its sanction let a great waterway be opened from ocean to ocean; let it marry the waters of Europe with the waters of Asia; let it bring manifold increase to the commerce and comforts of men, not for this age only, but for all coming ages; let the flags of the nations salute each other as they pass and repass; but let the blood of men never redden its stream or the waves of its inflowing seas. So let us add another to the agencies of civilization and take one more stride toward "the good time coming." And if the illustrious Frenchman, whose genius and indomitable will have opened the gates of the East through the sands of Egypt, shall yet open the gates of the West through the Cordilleras of Darien, he will earn a new title, greater even than the old, to the admiration and the gratitude of the generations to come.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. BELLOWS.

When the applause which greeted the close of Mr. Field's speech had stopped, Dr. Storrs gave the next toast: "The Institutions of Science in America," and called upon Dr. Bellows. The rising of the reverend gentleman was cordially greeted. He said he rejoiced with all his heart to see the distinguished guest of the evening, who, when he rose to speak, carried him back to those times of his youth—the very year, he believed, when the Monroe doctrine was proclaimed—when Lafayette was welcomed by the children of the common schools in Boston. He [the speaker] could almost see in the lineaments of M. De Lesseps the features of the gallant Lafayette, the friend of America. [Applause.] He rejoiced in the sight of the gathering before him, for to him it gave bright promise that the time was coming when commerce was going to take the place of that dreadful thing which had filled the world with blood. When commerce shall unite all the interests of the world in one, then he saw some prospect of that condition which the peace societies and even the Gospel of Christ, had hitherto failed to accomplish. [Applause.] Let this bloody revenue-scourge of war fall back, and give place to that great law which binds men in a common interest—not a high law perhaps, but a strong one: the bond of a common stock; a stock which pays dividends. [Applause and laughter.] When Herder was dying he said, "give me a great thought to support me." When Lesseps had attained that age at which men leave their youth behind, he took a great thought in which God had given him the renewal of youth; and the day has come when by the work of this man the continents are opened and the commerce of the world passes through. [Applause.] Dr. Bellows closed by introducing Mr. F. B. Gowen.

ADDRESS OF MR. KELLEY.

Mr. Frederick M. Kelley, of this city, whose services in behalf of a ship canal across the isthmus have on more than one occasion won appreciative mention from M. De Lesseps, was called upon to respond to the toast of "The American Projectors of an Isthmian Canal." He said, among other things: It is no exaggeration to say that the grandest and most important enterprise of this age of engineering marvels is that which assumes to give a sea-level canal across the American isthmus, through which all classes of ocean steam and sailing vessels may pass quickly, without the delays, expenses, and dangers of lockage. No intelligent person can fail to see that the execution of such a work deeply interests the commercial growth and prosperity of all nations, especially ours. It would place the United States, geographically, in the centre of the trade of the world, bring the vast commerce of the Pacific Ocean and the East to our very doors, stimulate and build up trade in localities where it now has no existence, renew the freedom of international relations on the grandest scale, and do much toward making New-York the chief commercial emporium of the world. The sailing distance saved by the canal between New-York and San Francisco over the Cape Horn route would be about 14,000 miles; between New-York and Panama, 11,000 miles; Callao, 10,000 miles; Valparaiso, 8,000 miles; Guayaquil, 10,000 miles; Sandwich Islands, 9,000 miles; Australia, 5,000 miles; Canton, 10,000 miles; Shanghai, 11,000 miles; Calcutta, 9,000 miles; and to other trading ports in the Pacific Ocean the distance saved would be according to locality. From careful statistics made by me in 1858 it was shown that the commerce of the United States would save then, by the use of the canal, in insurance, freights, interest, wear and tear of ships and other expenses, $35,095,930; England would save $9,950,348; France, $2,183,930; other countries, $1,400,000, thus making an annual saving to the commerce of the world of $49,330,208. Estimating the average value of ships at $50 per ton the total value of vessels and cargoes that would pass annually through the canal was as follows: United States, $193,163,937; England, $190,649,584; France, $67,210,609; other countries, $16,802,000, making a total of $467,831,130. During the 10 years previous to 1858, the ocean trade of the United States increased 93 per cent.; England, 110 per cent., and France, 130 per cent., thus showing how rapidly the commerce of the latter country was encouraged and built up in the excellent reign of Napoleon III. Throwing out of consideration all of Europe's trade with British India and China, which would go through the Suez Canal, I claimed for the isthmus canal the following tonnage: United States, 1,857,485 tons, England, 1,629,295 tons, France, 162,735 tons, other countries, 44,555; total, 3,094,070 tons, which could be depended upon in 1858. From the carefully prepared statistics of the Paris Canal Congress in May last, it was shown that the tonnage 10 years hence would amount to 6,000,000 tons, thus showing an increase of 3,000,000 tons during 30 years. At this rate of increase there are boys now walking the streets of our City who will live to see from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons of shipping passing annually through the canal. With these important considerations before us continually increasing in magnitude, what does the expenditure of $50,000,000 more or less signify in building a deep, wide, sea-level canal, with good natural harbors, easy to reach during any condition of the tides or winds, and which for capacity and durability shall last and satisfy the ever-expanding wants of trade for centuries to come? This is what the commerce of the world demands, and will have through the narrowest part of the isthmus in order that all classes of vessels may pass cheaply on an even keel, in a few hours, instead of days, cost what it may. In view of the vast and rapid accumulations of wealth among civilized nations, and the expenditure of $3,000,000,000 in building 80,000 miles of railroads, which traverse our country in every direction, crossing great rivers on bridges of enormous span, and climbing bold mountains, where a few years ago travelers hardly dare venture, hauling the fruits of industry thousands of miles over hills, valleys, and through tunnels from one locality to another, and in view of other great engineering works of utility and strength in this country and Europe too numerous to mention, how can we doubt the feasibility of making a thorough cut, without locks, through the isthmus, and thus relieve the commerce of the world, even if it should cost $250,000,000. The State of New-York alone has spent in public improvements more than that sum; but as the citizens of all nations are invited to join in the work, the money markets of the world will be thrown open to the company for the subscription and sale of its stock and bonds.

COMPARING DIFFERENT ROUTES.

The advantages of a short sea-level canal, with good natural harbors, and facility, economy, and speed in passing large ships, and the very much less cost of maintenance, are so great it would prove a great misfortune to build a canal via any long route incumbered with bad harbors, requiring continual improvements to keep open, numerous dams, and 18 or 20 locks in constant danger of being destroyed by floods, earthquakes, and uncontrollable ships in breaking through them. A canal by the Nicaragua route would, doubtless, accommodate the small classes of vessels engaged in our coasting trade if the tolls were not too high; but for the vast commerce of the Pacific Ocean, where steam is destined to achieve its greatest triumphs, it would prove inadequate to the wants of traffic carried on in large ships, the size of which is being increased yearly. A short sea-level canal is certain to be constructed, hence the Nicaragua Canal, if built, will become worthless, and remain a decaying monument of financial and engineering folly, as the former, affording the greatest speed, safety, and economy to passing ships would monopolize the business. As the passengers, mails, and light freights between New-York and San Francisco will continue to go by our great continental railways, and the distance from New-York to Greytown and Aspinwall being about the same, and as at least 65 or 70 per cent. of all the Pacific trade passes west or south of Panama, the Nicaragua Canal, even if short, with good harbors and without locks, would present no advantages over the Panama route to American commerce, hence it cannot be justly styled "the American route" more than several others which have been surveyed and advocated by Americans. When, in 1852, I first began promoting ship-canal surveys, but little or nothing of the climate, geology, geography, or botany of the isthmus was known. The Tehuantepec route had been examined by Cramer and Williams, the Nicaragua by Baily and Childs, and the Panama route by Lloyd, Garella, Totten, and Trautwine, but all that portion south and east of Panama was covered from sea to sea with a deep, dense growth of tropical trees and vegetation, through which no person had passed with instruments to give anything like correct information upon which to base the possibility of a canal. The Pacific Ocean was supposed to remain the highest, and if a thorough cut were made through the isthmus at Panama it would flow into the Atlantic and drown out New-Orleans and the West India Islands. We had some old Spanish maps and Indian stories of the country, but these soon proving worthless, my faithful engineers were obliged to pursue their trackless journey across rivers, through swamps, and over mountains densely covered with vegetation, every foot of which had to be cut for the party to advance, with nothing but the compass and spirit-level to guide them, not knowing where, or under what circumstances, they would reach the Pacific Ocean, with the want and great difficulty of transporting supplies ever staring them in the face. Guided by the opinions of that illustrious sage and pioneer of all science, Baron Von Humboldt, who, having procured information from the archives of Mexico, Bogota, and Madrid, urged, more than 70 years ago, the importance of surveying the Atrato River, and called attention to what he supposed to be true that, in 1788, the Indians, under the direction of a priest residing at Novita, had dug "a small canoe canal" between the head-waters of the Atrato and San Juan Rivers, and thus establishing water communication from sea to sea, I resolved to make an examination of that country. The first party sent out in 1852 was in charge of Mr. John C. Trautwine, the eminent civil engineer of Philadelphia, who may be justly styled the pioneer surveyor of the Atrato Valley. Entering the Gulf of Darien, Mr. Trautwine ascended the Atrato River 220 miles to Quibdo, and from thence advancing to the Raspadura Isthmus, and finding that the "canoe canal" mentioned by Humboldt was a myth, he descended the San Juan to the Pacific, and thus completed a careful survey from ocean to ocean, 360 miles in length. Retracing his steps to the Quibdo, he examined several passes leading to the Pacific by the Naniel, Bojado, Pato, and other rivers, and, returning to New-York, reported against the route. In 1853 I fitted out two engineering parties, and placing one in charge of Mr. Noah B. Porter, and the other in charge of Col. James C. Lane, instructed them to follow up Mr. Trautwine's survey to Quibdo, and from thence examine other passes leading to the Pacific, higher up or lower down the Atrato, at that place. Finding nothing in the vicinity of Quibdo at all suitable for a canal, they returned home and reported accordingly. Being satisfied that the proper proportions of a ship-canal without locks could not be found at so high an elevation above the sea, in 1854 I sent out a fourth party of engineers, in charge of Col. Lane, with instructions to ascend the Atrato to its confluence with the Truando, and from thence level across to Kelley's Inlet, on the Pacific Ocean. From this survey I indulged the highest hopes of success, but, on account of sickness, caught at Aspinwall, on the way out to Carthagena, the party were so much reduced and demoralized that Col. Lane, with but one man capable of doing duty, could only reach the foot of the Cordilleras on the Atlantic side, and thus failing to connect his line with the Pacific, the survey proved a failure. Sufficient information, however, was obtained to induce me in 1855 to fit out and send to the Atrato Valley a fifth expedition, which was placed in charge of Capt. William Kennish, an able engineer, with instructions to cross the isthmus at Panama, and sailing down the coast to about 6° 57' 32" north latitude, begin the survey on the Pacific side instead of the Atlantic, where all the previous surveys had commenced. Under the intelligent management of Mr. Kennish this examination succeeded in finding the first and only feasible route without locks, gates, or dams for a ship-canal 200 feet wide and 30 feet deep, including a tunnel three miles through the Cordilleras. The distance from ocean to ocean was found to be about 130 miles, and the estimated cost of the work $150,000,000." After referring to the vain efforts he made to obtain Governmental sanction or indorsement of his enterprises, Mr. Kelley alluded to his visit abroad, where he met Baron von Humboldt, who was pleased with the plans. Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, then at the head of the British Ministry, frankly expressed a willingness to join the French and American Governments in making the surveys and aiding to build the canal. The plans were fully discussed before the Institution of Civil Engineers and Royal Geographical Society, in London, where Mr. Kelley met M. De Lesseps, who was then advocating the Suez Canal scheme. The Emperor Napoleon, before whom Mr. Kelley also laid his plans, expressed his willingness to join the English and American Governments in the surveys. But President Buchanan declined to invite the English and French Governments to take part in the work. "Disappointed but not discouraged," resumed Mr. Kelley, "I remained in Washington long enough to show my plans and maps of the Atrato-Truando route to the joint commission of Army and Navy officers, who were organizing an expedition, according to the act of Congress ordering a survey of that route. The engineering party was placed in charge of Brig.-Gen. N. Michler, United States Army, who, assisted by the Navy, made in 1858 a thorough and exhaustive examination of the above route from sea to sea, substantially confirming Mr. Kennish's survey, as will be seen by referring to the voluminous and complete report of that able and distinguished officer, printed by Congress in 1861."

THE SAN BLAS ROUTE.

"Having become strongly impressed with the good harbors and remarkable shortness of the San Blas route, and the favorable opinions expressed by Messrs. Wheelwright and Hopkins, of England, of the Pacific portion they examined, I concluded to have it surveyed, and, in 1863, assisted by two generous and public-spirited gentlemen, Mr. Cyrus Butler and Luke T. Merrill, of this City, who furnished the means, I sent out Mr. Norman Rude, who, with native assistants, ran a barometrical line for the purpose of procuring approximate heights and distances only, it being quite clear a tunnel would be necessary. This resulting favorably, we decided to have the route regularly surveyed, and in 1864 I sent to the isthmus my seventh engineering party, which was placed in charge of Mr. A. McDougall, Chief Engineer; Mr. O. A. Sweet, First Assistant, and Messrs. Rude, Fountain, and Foreman, Assistant Engineers, with instructions to run a line of levels and chains in order that no errors should occur in the measurements of any portion of the route. Commencing on the Pacific side, they ascended the Bayano River to the 'great bend,' and from thence, via the Mamoni, crossed the mountains to within about three miles of the Gulf of San Blas on the Atlantic, where the party were stopped and turned back by the Indians, who were then opposed to the intrusion of strangers. Sufficient data, however, was procured to decide that the route was only about 30 miles long from ocean to ocean, and of this 10 miles is the Bayano River, which, with little improvements, could be made ship navigation, thus leaving but 20 miles for canalization. The 20 miles, however, includes a tunnel 7 miles long, as surveyed by my engineer, and 10 miles, as calculated by Commander Selfridge, who made a hasty and partial examination of the route in the Spring of 1874. The harbors at both termini are good, and the quantity of materials to remove for a canal 125 feet wide at the water-line and 28 feet deep is much less than on any sea-level route known; besides, the longest slope of open cutting is on the Pacific, the most free from floods, and much the dryest side of the isthmus, and the canal located there, I believe, would cost less than anywhere else. Although long and careful study of the question has convinced me that the San Blas route is the shortest, cheapest, and best, I do not for that reason only urge it upon public attention; but before deciding so great a question as the only route for an interoceanic canal, I would strongly recommend a thorough survey in order to determine the possibility of shortening the tunnel by flanking the sugar-loaf-shaped chain of hills which cross the route at right angles. In 1866 I went to Washington and furnished the deeply-lamented Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy, a large amount of engineering and commercial data, to aid in making his report, called for by Congress, and also assisted Senator John Conness, of California, in procuring appropriations which led to the surveys of Commanders Selfridge, Lull, Collins, and Menocal. During the Winters of 1877 and 1878, a large party of French engineers, in charge of Lieut. Lucien N. B. Wyse, made several careful surveys between the Gulf of San Miguel and the Atlantic to find a sea-level route in that locality, the details of which will be found in the able report of that excellent officer. He also examined the Panama and other routes, and among those who suffered dangers, hardships, and privations to find a pass through the dark, dense jungles of the isthmus, where nothing disturbs the solemn stillness but roaring waters, howling beasts, and screeching birds, as the storms sweep over the forests, his name, with those of Trautwine, Totten, Lane, Porter, Kennish, Rude, McDougall, Sweet, Michler, Menocal, Lull, Collins, and Selfridge, should be placed high up on the list of 'great explorers of the isthmus.'

THE PARIS CANAL CONGRESS.

Now, with all the 13 proposed canal routes, extending from the extreme Tehuantepec, north, to the extreme Atrato San Juan, south, partially or wholly examined, and the feasibility of each for locks and no locks, tunnels and no tunnels, with good and bad harbors, those that were long or short, for all practical purposes, sufficiently determined, and the favorable combining circumstances of time, men, and money having come to begin the great work, what could have been more just, wise, and liberal than calling the Paris Canal Congress, in May last, to discuss and decide the question of route, having in view the forcible and paramount considerations, the cost of the canal and its maintenance, capacity, and permanence, economy and quickness in passing all classes of ocean steam and sailing vessels without regard to the commercial interests of any particular nation. To the congress, promoters and engineers of the various routes were invited to be present, with their maps and reports, and take part in the discussions, and to add importance to the convention, M. De Lesseps consented to act as President, and give the weight of his experience and wisdom to its deliberations. To all intelligent persons it was quite clear that the contest between the advocates of a sea-level canal and those who urged canals with locks would be strong and earnest, and that M. De Lesseps would throw his great influence in favor of the former. Now, in view of M. De Lesseps assuming the great responsibility of raising the necessary capital to build the canal, I think he, of all men, should be consulted, and have the right to decide on which route the stockholders' money shall be spent, as to him especially they will look for its economical and judicious expenditure. Having constructed one sea-level canal, which in every respect has proved successful, and with two feasible sea-level routes in view, I cannot see how he, conscientiously, could have done otherwise than reject the long Nicaragua route, incumbered with its numerous locks, dams, and bad harbors. Although invited by M. De Lesseps, I was unable to attend the convention, but my maps were presented and urged upon its attention by Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, a gentleman well known for his devotion and untiring zeal in promoting the welfare of the project in this country and Europe during several years past. Had I been present I would have voted in favor of the Panama route, with recommendations that the San Blas route be surveyed before commencing the construction of the canal, as it might prove the best. All assertions to the contrary, the Paris congress, comprising honest, able, and intelligent gentlemen from nearly all civilized countries, was called and conducted in good faith, and the wisdom of its decision in favor of a sea-level canal, by a large majority, will be indorsed by the sailing masters, shipping merchants, and marine insurance companies of the world, as they, after all, represent the only class of industry that will use the canal and direct the course it shall take in quest of speed, safety, and economy.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

During my long 28 years of unceasing labors in promoting the project, like all persons who engage in great and useful enterprises, I have been obliged to exercise a vast deal of patience in overcoming the various obstacles thrown across my path, among which is the famous "Monroe doctrine." But not discouraged, I continued on, ever believing that when the time came to organize a company in this country or Europe, to begin the work in earnest, the people of the United States, actuated by noble and generous impulses, would take pride in contributing freely to its success, especially in view of the fact that one-half of the benefits conferred will accrue to American commerce, provided, however, the company is honestly managed and kept beyond the reach of the paralyzing influences of corrupt politicians, who would swell the cost of the canal to twice the sum necessary. The "Monroe doctrine," substantially stated, is an official declaration that the United States would consider the attempt of any European Government to establish itself by colonization or otherwise, on the Central American Isthmus, and thus force our commerce with California and the Pacific Ocean to the humiliating condition of passing the isthmus under foreign guns, as a hostile and unfriendly act, which would sooner or later lead to war, and hence should be opposed by all Americans. We have also the celebrated "Clayton and Bulwer treaty," by which the English and United States Governments have solemnly bound themselves not to "occupy, fortify, or possess" any portion of Central America, thus preventing those two Governments from acquiring any land on the isthmus upon which to plant a flag or mount a gun. In order to preserve the neutrality of the isthmus, no American citizen can object to maintaining the above doctrine and treaty; but they have no application whatever to the great and philanthropic project of M. De Lesseps, as he has, again and again, declared that the canal will be international in its character, and instead of inviting Government aid, he declines it, and thus pays the highest respect to the "Monroe doctrine." In addition to the United States and Great Britain being bound by treaty obligations to keep off the isthmus, the French Government, to remove any doubts of her policy, have promptly informed Mr. Evarts, our Secretary of State, that France has no direct or indirect interest of any character in M. De Lesseps' enterprise, or the company he may organize to put it into successful operation. This ought, and doubtless will, satisfy every candid and intelligent American that France, who gave us moral and material aid in the dark and trying days of the revolution, remains true to her traditional policy of maintaining friendly relations with the people of this country, and has no disposition to interfere with the "Monroe doctrine." How the act of M. De Lesseps, or any other person, without Government aid, going to the isthmus and building a ship canal, with laborers, machinery, supplies, and money procured in all accessible countries, and when finished dismissing and sending them home, leaving only a few agents to keep the works in order, can be construed into an infringement of the "Monroe doctrine," is beyond my comprehension, therefore, I will leave it for others to explain who may understand its bearings better. It should be borne in mind that the United States of Colombia, a free and independent State, have generously given, by virtue of a valid concession, the exclusive right to build a canal, through her undisputed territory, and so long as M. De Lesseps, or the company he may organize, continues without Government aid, the United States have no moral or legal right to interfere with the prosecution of the work, and were they to do so, it is my solemn conviction that the chief maritime powers of Europe would justly unite to protect the company in building the canal, as their commerce is fully equal to ours, if not more largely and deeply interested in its completion than ours. Since the wise decision of the Paris congress in favor of a short sea-level canal, I have noticed with pain and regret the efforts to throw discredit upon the integrity of the congress, and prejudice public sentiment in this country against the Panama Canal, but it is gratifying to see that the plain practical common sense of the American people, who believe in cheap and rapid transits, prompts them to look more seriously into the question, and I believe they will give it their support. The United States, occupying a commanding position, and standing in the front rank of civilized nations, can well afford to give moral and material aid, and look with feelings of pride and confidence, on the execution of a work which will greatly increase the mechanical, agricultural, and commercial interests of our country, from Maine to Texas, even if the company is organized in Paris, under French laws, which carefully protect the rights of stockholders, and rigidly hold the conduct of its officers and agents to the strictest accountability. The canal company, enjoying a monopoly of the ocean trade, with its neutrality guaranteed by the great powers, will become the most safe, reliable, and best paying stock in the world. Wars may follow wars, shaking the earth with the mighty tread of desolating armies; republics, kingdoms, and empires, may fall, overturning the foundations of social, religious, and political order. Pestilences, famines, and tornadoes may carry destruction and death to the hearths and homes of our fellow-men, but the canal, from its isolated position, will remain undisturbed and continue to pass quickly and safely between the two oceans, the commerce of all nations, and giving joy to weather-beaten sailors; they will make the Cordilleras ring with songs of triumph over being able to abandon the long and stormy cape routes forever.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Mr. Gowan said that we stood upon the threshold of great events. He heard voices which we had not heard before. It was usual to say that this generation had seen such a consummation of art and science as the world had never seen before; but we were only making tools for our children. All that we have done is but to make the tools with which the next generation shall work and show to the future the true magnificence and power of the human intellect. [Applause.]

Dr. Storrs then gave the toast "The Army and Navy," and Gen. Schofield, in response, said that it seemed to him this was a time in which little should be said for the Army and nothing by it. [Laughter.] and he would only say that he hoped the grand enterprise they were there to celebrate would be done so that the soldier could continue to smoke his cigar in peace and not be called upon to interfere. [Applause and laughter.] Gen. Horace Porter made some of his usual humorous remarks for the Navy, and Mr. Frederick M. Kelly responded to the eleventh toast of the evening, "The American Projectors of an Isthmian Canal." A few brief remarks by Judge C. P. Daly, in response to the toast of "The American Geographical Society," closed the entertainment.

M. DE LESSEPS AND HIS PARTY.

M. De Lesseps paid a few visits yesterday, and sat for his portrait. He was visited by Mr. J. De Sabla, Commodore J. P. Levy, Antonio Ferro, J. M. Hurtado, Capt. John Riley, C. Renaud, C. Villa, J. S. Berzen, Count L. Della Sala, Antonio Flores, Minister from Ecuador, L. Contancon, Consul G. Walker, C. Chasme, L. Arosemena, J. C. Tracy, Chargé d'Affaires of Peru; Herr Von Hoffman, P. Maillard and wife, and A. Echeverria. Mme. De Lesseps was indisposed, and kept her room during the day. She was visited by Mme. Machoto, Ada Roosevelt and Miss Sara Jewett. A serious accident happened on Sunday night to Consul-General Breuil after he left Ferrero's Assembly Rooms. He is short-sighted, and in endeavoring to cross Fourteenth-street was run upon by a hack, and the shaft struck his side. For this reason he was unable to be present at the dinner. MM. Danzats and Bossin, of M. De Lesseps's staff, leave for Europe to-morrow. M. Bossin, who was the geologist of the isthmian party, visited the School of Mines at Columbia College yesterday, and examined, with interest, the collections of minerals.

HOUNDS OUTRUN BY A HARE.

MAJOR TOPHAM'S HARE LEAVES HIS FRIEND'S GREYHOUNDS IN THE LURCH.

From the London Telegraph.

It has often been debated whether the fleetness and stoutness of a good hare are greater than those of a first-class greyhound. The best hares in England are said to be those on the wolds of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and here it was that the celebrated Major Topham, of Wold Cottage, near Malton, loved to maintain that he could find a hare any morning capable of showing her heels to the best pair of greyhounds that were ever slipped, even though his own champion dog, Snowball, were in the leash. Not long before Major Topham's death, in 1820, a boastful lover of the leash came to Malton to pass a few days with the owner of Wold Cottage. The visitor talked loudly of the marvelous superiority of two greyhounds which he had brought with him, and when Major Topham expressed his opinion that on the morrow he would find a hare which his friend's greyhounds could not touch, a bet of 20 guineas to 1 was laid by the backer of the dogs against a hare whose form was well known to the Major, seeing that he had often slipped Snowball in pursuit of her, and always without success. On the morrow the hare was found in her usual seat in a fallow field, and away she went, keeping to the top of the ridge, while the two dogs in pursuit ran in the furrows, one to the right and the other to the left of the ridge, along which the quarry held her flying course. At first it seemed that the dogs were gaining upon her, since the hare is the most cunning of all animals which trust to their speed for safety. Shortly, she ran through a hedge which bounded the fallow field, and which the two dogs flew in their stride. But having left the hedge behind her the hare knew well that the moment had arrived for putting on the speed. A broad down, with crisp grass, and sloping gently upward for three miles, was before her, and here it was that upon many previous occasions she had left Major Topham's best dogs far in the lurch. Carefully watching her pursuers, she then began to increase her speed, and before a mile was traversed the two dogs were beaten off two hundred yards. As it is the peculiarity of greyhounds, or gazehounds, that they abandon the pursuit when they can no longer see the animal they are chasing, Major Topham was inexpressibly entertained when his friend's dogs were observed to stop and to raise themselves on their long hind-legs, as is their fashion when unsighted. When the Major and his friend came up with them, they were standing with their tongues out and looking at each other, while the flying hare was at the top of the hill. Not long afterward the hare was shot by a neighbor from behind a hedge, to the great mortification of the Major, who vowed that no dog that was ever born could live with her upon the Yorkshire wolds. She was carefully weighed after death, and was found to weigh 10½ pounds. Such was her fame that a well-known sporting writer of the past, who, under the *nom de plume* of "Marthagale," was a constant contributor some 40 years since to the *Doncaster Gazette*, openly avowed his belief that, "on a comparison of the speed of the hare with that of the greyhound, the fleetest hare will defeat the fleetest dog."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 1.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: No. 454—Benjamin Bayer, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argument resumed and concluded; Amasa J. Parker and John O. Mott for plaintiff in error, and Benjamin K. Phelps for defendants in error. No. 451—Pietro Balbo, plaintiff in error, vs. the People, &c., defendants in error; argued by William F. Kintzing for plaintiff in error, and by Benjamin K. Phelps for defendants in error. No. 452—Joseph Baker, plaintiff in error, vs. the People, &c., defendants in error; argued by Peter Mitchell for plaintiff in error, and by Benjamin K. Phelps for defendants in error. No. 468—Frances McKenna, plaintiff in error, vs. the People, &c., defendants in error. On motion of Benjamin K. Phelps, no one appearing for the plaintiff in error, judgment was affirmed by default. No. 469—William Poole and another, plaintiffs in error, vs. the People, &c., defendants in error; argued by William F. Howe for plaintiffs in error, and by Benjamin K. Phelps for defendants in error. Case still on.

The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, March 2: Nos. 470, 83, 98, 16, 86, 33, 103, and 105.

CHIEF-JUSTICE RYAN DYING.

MADISON, Wis., March 1.—The attending physician has given up all hopes of the recovery of Chief-Justice Ryan, who is sinking fast.

SELLING A DEAD MONKEY

A DISMANTLED MUSEUM SOLD BY AUCTION.

A GHOST SHOW, A MUSKRAT, AND THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY ALL UNDER THE AUCTIONEER'S HAMMER—THE MONKEY'S SAD FATE.

Passengers by the Third-avenue elevated railroad have for some time been amused by a beautiful work of art in front of a building in the Bowery, representing a flock of ghosts and angels playing hide-and-seek in a graveyard. Behind this huge piece of canvas, somewhere, was a museum, with monkeys, wax-figures, giants, and other curiosities. There are still enough inquisitive countrymen to make the lives of the giants and living skeletons lives of ease and comfort, and the museum did well enough financially, but the owners did not agree, and the concern was put in the hands of a Receiver, to be sold by auction. There is necessarily a great deal of mystery connected with the ghost show, and one of the mysteries of this one was the names of its owners. Among the numerous persons who were said to be the proprietors, the most frequently named were Messrs. Bruce, McGlehnan, and Norman. Another of the mysteries was the reason for the sale. Several men, who seemed pretty much at home in the museum, said that some of the parties desired to have gambling in the building, but that the others were opposed to this; so they agreed to sell out and separate.

The museum was in a large room in the second story of the building, and occupied, also, several smaller apartments. Yesterday was the day appointed for the sale, and the place looked bare and desolate enough. The giant was gone, and his chair was empty; the Circassian woman, the Australian boys, the Aztec children, (who are said to be idiotic boys from some little town in Ohio,) the tattooed man, all were away, and what was left looked as if it needed dusting. A deserted museum is a dismal place, and the big American eagle, that was tied under one of the tables, looked as if he wanted a handkerchief to cry in. The only monkey named in the list died yesterday morning, and his poor mortal remains lay stretched out in the cage. The hall was half full before the hour named for the sale, 11:30, but most of the people present looked as if they not only could not buy a museum, but could not even gain admission to one, unless they could slip past the door-keeper. If museums had been selling for a dollar apiece the most of these people couldn't have bought an empty cage; they saw the red flag hanging at the front door, and went in, for it cost nothing. The auctioneer had hardly mounted the stage and lubricated his throat before the landlord, a Mr. Sherwood, announced that the lease of the place would not be sold. Then other people came forward and claimed little articles that they said should not be sold, till it seemed as if the auctioneer would soon have nothing left to dispose of but the dead monkey. Among the articles thus claimed were a lot of paintings, several guinea-pigs, and a piano. At length the sale began—"terms cash; all goods to be removed before 3 P. M." This part of the programme looked a little shaky, for it was hardly to be supposed that anybody could buy a museum at high noon and have everything moved out of the building before 3 o'clock. The auctioneer asked for a bid for the entire concern, and somebody offered $25 for the lot. It looked as if this might possibly be increased to $30, or even $35, and that this bid would buy the property.

The stuff offered for sale in this museum was a little different from anything sold by auction in New-York for a long time. There were 83 lots. The list led off, very properly, with the big painting on the front of the building, that always looked as if it must have been painted by a very near-sighted artist. Lot No. 2 was "a painted sign welcome," and the following two lots were also "painted sign welcomes." These mysterious articles were not exposed to view, and will have to be left entirely to the imagination of the reader. A gas-stove, a pair of "cymballs," (as the catalogue said,) a painting of mountain scenery, and a "cosmorama" followed in quick succession. Then came a lot of stuffed birds and animals that were poked in odd nooks and corners all about the building, railings, chairs, stage carpets, and tables; 11 small shields, 26 small flags, 15 medallions, a clock, a stove, more painted canvas, and an endless lot of chairs, another railing, and the disputed piano; a rare lot of stuff for an unparticular person who kept an old curiosity shop.

Lot No. 42 was "one ghost show, scenery glass, stage extension, steps, and carpet." The ghost show, also, was invisible. It was stored away in one of the back rooms, and intending purchasers had to take the ghosts on faith. Then came "a trunk and wardrobe," perhaps the wardrobe of one of the more dressy ghosts. No. 44 was, "One painting, Goddess of Liberty." The Goddess of Liberty, as we all know, took sick and died long ago; but if she could come back and see this painting she would weep. The next lot contained "25 shields of different States," most of them, apparently, representing a great state of dilapidation and absence of varnish. Then came the monkey, stark and stiff, alas, wrapped in death's cold embrace, and waiting only to be carried to the shop where they stuff skins. Three wax statues followed, representing ladies of the Revolutionary era, when ladies had very yellow complexions, and wore their eyes entirely out of plumb, and had only one ear, and clad themselves in faded yellow silks. "One stuffed elan" was another of the lots, and the stuffed elan stood on the bench by the wall, with his four legs pointing toward the four big points of the compass, and his ears laid back very flat. Elans are very rare animals. They are sometimes taken from blocks of ice floating down the Amazon, and it is impossible to tame them. A good stuffed elan, filled with $10 or $12 worth of stuffing, is sometimes worth as much as $4 or $5. One bench was the next lot, with a lot of empty cages standing on it—perhaps the same bench that is usually used in the big bench show. Three more wax figures were named, figures of gentlemen—at least, of persons in trousers—and then came a model of Central Park, and another of the East River bridge. If the Central Park were laid out anything on the plan of the model, an athletic person might stand on one of the islands in the lake and tip over a rose-bush till it fell against the observatory and demolished it. The model of the East River bridge showed the structure as it may appear to some of our great-grandchildren, if they live to a ripe old age—somewhere about the year 2,000. A printing press was included in the catalogue, and a Punch and Judy frame, and a view of the oil regions, showing a great many very large buildings that might just as well have been labeled "Venice under the full moon." More painted canvas followed, and another small stage, and another railing; then, "a large cage, 1 monkey, and 1 raccoon." Then followed lot No. 71, "small cage and table, guinea pig, musk-rat, and woodchuck." These animals, especially the two last-named, are extremely rare. No museum is really complete without a musk-rat and a woodchuck, and their presence helped along the sale wonderfully. Then came a cage and parrot, another stove, more chairs, "a lot type," which, in a printer's eye, means a rare lot of all kinds of pica type, well mixed up and neatly heaped up on a table; wire caging, a glass case, and an indefinite lot of stuff, catalogued as "contents of room on third floor." This might include something worth carrying away—and it might not; in any case, it was as definite as another lot on the catalogue—"one case and contents." A lot of wardrobes, without any explanation whether it meant closets or dresses, an oil barrel, and a lot of rope, completed the list.

The $25 bid was increased to $30, and then somebody made a big jump and offered $500. It must have been the ghosts that raised the price so, for everything exhibited, if sold in one lot, would certainly have been dear at half that amount. Then, by gradual advances of $50 at each bid, the price went up. It soon became evident that while most of the people were teasing the parrot, or looking at the wax-works, or trying to find the ghost show, two men were doing all the bidding. At last, after a good many bids had been made, one of these men gave it up, and the other bought the goods. The name of the purchaser was almost as great a mystery as the name of the owners had been. As nearly as could be learned by diligent inquiry among the life-like wax figures, William Kratch bought the place acting as the agent of Mr. Sherwood, the owner. He paid $1,550 for it, and Mr. Sherwood is at this moment the possessor of as fine a lot of dead monkeys, ghosts, hospital-patient wax figures, and miscellaneous and assorted models as he could possibly desire.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP HINDOO.

Sanderson & Son, of No. 39 South William-street, the agents of the Wilson Line, say that the steam-ship Hindoo, whose crew were rescued and brought to this port by the Alexandria, was uninsured. It is not the custom of the owners of this line to insure their vessels. The Hindoo was about 9 years old, and was valued at about $350,000. Those of the crew who desire to return to Hull will be sent there by other vessels of the Wilson Line. The cargo, which was lost with the vessel, was consigned to produce dealers in Hull. It consisted of 69 barrels of leather, 900 cases of dry goods, 16,485 bushels of wheat, 187,800 pounds of bacon, 6 barrels of domestic goods, 5 packages of furniture, 1 package of woodware, 7 packages of hardware, 4 packages of plated-ware, 10 boxes of clocks, 2 packages of machinery, 1 package of lighters, and 210 head of cattle.

THE COLORED REFUGEE FUND.

Mr. B. B. Sherman, Treasurer of the colored refugee fund, and President of the Mechanics' National Bank, has received the following additional subscriptions to the refugee fund:

Reported on Saturday	$2,227	A. E. Orr	$25
Frederick D. Tappan	20	Jacob Wendell	25
D. L. Baldwin	10	Anson Phelps Stokes	50
Thomas N. Lawrence	100	Erastus Wiman	25
S. O. B.	25	Julius Tiemann	25
Frederick Schack	10	William Allen Butler	50
Total			$2,577

THE ELOPING METHODIST PREACHER.

Mr. Henry Richardson, of Sea Cliff, the Methodist preacher who eloped with his sister-in-law on Saturday, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Frost, at Glen Cove, Long Island, to answer a charge of abandonment. Mrs. Richardson spent most of Sunday night with her husband, and repeatedly appealed to him for a reconciliation, but he said he would never live with her again. He declared, however, that he would support her. Miss Lowther, Mrs. Richardson's sister [?], was also present in court, and Mrs. Richardson proposed making a charge of grand larceny against her, but deferred doing so on her promising to leave the country and return to England. Miss Lowther did not show much inclination to accept the offer. Mrs. Richardson told Justice Frost that she was willing to withdraw the charge against her husband, providing he would give bonds to fulfill his promise to support her, as, if he had no love for herself or his children, she did not want to compel him to live with her. The Justice adjourned the case in order that the Overseer of the Poor might be consulted, and Mr. Richardson was required to give bonds for his future appearance in court.

BEATEN BY A BROOKLYN GANG.

OFFICER STONE'S TERRIBLE INJURIES—ARREST OF HIS ASSAILANTS.

Officer James M. Stone, who was brutally beaten by a gang of roughs, at the corner of Columbia and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, while attempting to arrest one of their number on Sunday afternoon last, was in a very critical condition yesterday. The surgeons at the Long Island College Hospital trepanned his skull, which had been badly fractured, but very faint hope of his recovery is entertained. The wounded man identified Patrick and Joseph Mungerford, Patrick Hanlon, Thomas Hearn, and Miles Ruddy as persons who took part in the assault on him, but he could not identify the one who threw the stone that fractured his skull. Capt. Leavy, of the Third Precinct, has procured evidence, however, which points strongly to Hanlon, a well-known thief, as the thrower of the stone. Both the Mungerfords, with Hanlon and some others of the gang, had been up all night at "Puckerty" Flaherty's wake, and drank deeply.

It will be remembered that a week ago last Sunday Flaherty, while drunk, forced his way into the apartments of Antonio Seca, at No. 74 Pacific-street, where a christening party was in progress. An attempt to expel him was followed by a fight, during which it is alleged that Flaherty was stabbed in the neck and fatally wounded by Seca. Continuing the carousal commenced at Flaherty's wake, the Mungerfords and their friends, after returning from the funeral, were quarreling among themselves at the corner of Columbia and Pacific streets, when Officer Stone requested them to move off the corner. Joseph Mungerford refused to go, and called the officer a foul name. When Stone attempted to arrest Mungerford he was set upon by the whole gang. He was beaten, knocked down, kicked in the face, and jumped upon. Finally, one of the gang, said to be Patrick, alias "Scoofy," Hanlon, lifted a large piece of granite block and brought it down with a crash on the unfortunate officer's head, fracturing his skull and inflicting a brutal wound. There is every reason to believe that Stone would have been killed outright on the street by the drunken ruffians, who were jostling each other to get at him, had it not been for Excise Inspector Patrick Keenan. Mr. Keenan, who lives at No. 22 Columbia-street, was at dinner when he heard the shouting in the streets. He looked out of the window, and, seeing the position of the officer, ran quickly to his rescue. Pushing his way through the crowd which had assembled, Keenan rushed at one of the Mungerfords, who was jumping on Stone, and threw him aside. He lifted the officer to his feet, and told him he must go to the hospital. Stone, although stunned, covered with blood, and almost unconscious, said: "No; I want my prisoner." With the aid of Officer Dreeland, Keenan succeeded in getting the wounded man to the hospital. Dreeland, who had the next post to Stone, was present all of the time that his brother-officer was being beaten. He claims that he was held by the friends of the Mungerfords, and could not do anything. Capt. Leavy strongly suspects that Dreeland was held back principally by his fears, and has preferred a charge against him of not going to the relief of a brother officer. Superintendent Campbell, sharing the Captain's suspicions, has suspended Dreeland pending the investigation as to his conduct. The Police have also arrested Daniel Burke on suspicion of being one of the men concerned in the assault. All of the prisoners were taken before Justice Ferry, and committed for examination. They were also taken to Police Head-quarters and their pictures obtained for the Rogues' Gallery, in which two of them, Hanlon and Patrick Mungerford, were already represented.

PAYING OFF DEPOSITORS.

THE GROCERS' BANK RETURNS ITS FIRST DIVIDEND OF 60 PER CENT.

Receiver S. V. White began yesterday the work of paying the first dividend of 60 per cent. to the several hundred depositors of the Grocers' Bank. At 8:30 A. M. the doors of the bank building, in Barclay-street, were opened, and payment was promptly commenced. By 3 o'clock fully 300 depositors had been paid an aggregate amount of $250,000, in sums ranging from $10 and $20 to $10,000. The largest payment to a single person was $11,000, the majority of the checks ranging in amount from $200 to $500.

At the close of business Mr. White said: "I have paid, since taking possession on Jan. 3, the sum of $566,288 13, of which $264,546 78 has been in set-offs of balances against discounted notes due the bank. The remainder, $303,741 34, or 60 per cent. on the $506,235 49 of unsecured deposits, is now being paid in cash to the depositors as fast as they call for it, leaving unpaid a balance of $202,494 15. I hope to be able to declare a second dividend of 20 to 25 per cent. more by June next, and to wipe out every dollar of indebtedness to depositors by the end of the year."

Concerning the attempted sale of the Haigh collaterals, Mr. White says he is more convinced than ever that the best course for the bank and the depositors is to sell them to the highest bidder and apply the proceeds toward reducing the bank's indebtedness. Enough of the forged paper has been reserved, he said, to convict Haigh and secure his sentence to a much longer term of imprisonment than any court would be likely to give him, while the impounding of the remainder would only deprive the depositors of the sum which might be derived from selling it. There was not a particle of evidence to show that any person other than Haigh himself had been concerned in the forgeries, the assertions of Mr. Dean and other stockholders to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. White showed the TIMES reporter several of the forged acceptances, which he had exhibited to the District Attorney at the time of Haigh's arrest, and which it is claimed show that the forgeries were in different handwritings. The spurious signatures, making allowance for the different times and modes of writing, generally resembled Haigh's own handwriting as shown in the body of the drafts.

Mr. Charles W. Hassler, Mr. Dean's counsel, is equally positive that the forgeries are the work of several persons who were in league with Haigh to rob the bank, and that the sale at auction, if permitted, will be improved by the persons to aid off the collaterals and so secrete or destroy the evidence of their crime. Other of the stockholders say that they will not rest until they have Haigh indicted, tried, and sentenced for his forgeries. The argument on the appointment of a Referee to examine into the forged collaterals takes place before Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, on the 4th inst. Mr. Blair, the counsel for the bank, will represent the Receiver, and insist that the proposed sale is justifiable as being in the interest of the bank's creditors.

WESTCHESTER'S POOR CHILDREN.

Yesterday morning N. K. Shears, William J. Ackerly, and George H. Fisher, the Superintendents of the Poor of Westchester County, met at the County Alms-house, East Tarrytown, and executed a contract with the Westchester County Temporary Home for Protestant Children for the taking care of the poor children under their charge at Pleasantville, Westchester County, for one year from the 1st of next April. This is a new association, of which Mr. Charles Butler is President; G. P. Lowrey and Mrs. Frank Vincent, Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Treasurer. The county has heretofore been paying $2 per week for each child kept by Mrs. Minerva Dominick, at Pleasantville, Westchester County; now they will be boarded for $1 50 per week by Mrs. Samuel Shapter, at the same place. There were quite a number of visitors at the Alms-house yesterday, most of them interested in this change of contract. N. K. Shears was the only one of the Superintendents who refused to sign the contract. The children thus taken care of range in age from 2 to 16.

LOOKING FOR A FEMALE SWINDLER.

Sister Ellen, in charge of the St. Barnabas Home, on Mulberry-street, reported to acting Superintendent Dilks, yesterday, that a woman was going about swindling charitable people by means of forged letters. It was stated that this woman, three years ago, applied for help to the Rev. Dr. Houghton, representing that she was in needy circumstances, and desired to be sent to England, where she had friends in good circumstances. Dr. Houghton sent the woman to Sister Ellen, who succeeded in obtaining a passage to England for her. The woman afterward returned to the City, and by means of forged letters purporting to have been written by Sister Ellen, she has succeeded in obtaining from ladies in this City and vicinity sums of money averaging from $5 to $25. The woman is described as about 35 years of age, of medium size and build, with florid complexion, blue eyes, and auburn hair. She looks somewhat dissipated. The Police have been directed to look for her.

ALBERT GARNIER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The well-known billiard-player, Albert Garnier sued for a divorce from his wife, Josephine P. Garnier, charging her with having eloped from him, and with having lived unlawfully with James Gottendorf, at Bayonne, N. J. The case came up yesterday for trial before Judge Donohue, and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Circuit. The plaintiff's counsel put in evidence some testimony of Erastus H. Randall, of Bayonne, which was taken by commission. It was not conclusive of anything, except that a woman hired a house owned by Randall in Bay View-avenue, Bayonne, and lived there with the co-respondent. Mrs. Garnier was never personally identified by Randall as that woman. As no other evidence was presented, Judge Donohue directed a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff did not appear in the court-room, but Mrs. Garnier sat by her counsel during the brief trial.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE POLICE BOARD MUDDLE.

MR. MACLEAN RESUMES THE MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of Mr. Charles F. MacLean to obtain a peremptory mandamus, commanding Police Commissioners French and Wheeler to recognize him as their colleague, and commanding Superintendent Walling, Chief Clerk Hawley, and Deputy Clerk Kipp, to recognize him as a Police Commissioner, were renewed yesterday, when an order for an alternative mandamus was obtained from Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas. Care was also taken by Mr. Fullerton, counsel for Mr. MacLean, that this time the alternative mandamus should be issued by the Clerk of the Court. Former proceedings of a like character came to naught last week through a failure of somebody on the relator's side, who was intrusted with the duty, to obtain the issuance of the writ, and who, not being skilled in legal practice, simply had copies of Judge Van Hoesen's order served upon the Police Commissioners and their subordinates.

The affidavit upon which Judge Van Hoesen granted the order for an alternative mandamus yesterday was made by Mr. MacLean. It states that Sidney P. Nichols was removed from the office of Police Commissioner by the Mayor and the Governor on April 9, 1879, and the deponent was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created. Having given a history of the certiorari proceedings, which were closed by the order of Judge Lawrence reversing Mayor Cooper's judgment in removing Mr. Nichols, it states that upon the decision of Judge Lawrence alone, without an order reinstating him, Commissioners French and Wheeler recognized Mr. Nichols as their colleague, and their subordinates followed their example. In this way, Mr. MacLean says, he was ousted from his place in the Board of Police Commissioners, and has since been denied admission to his rooms in Police Head-quarters, and refused the right to participate in the meetings of the Board of Police. In his affidavit, Mr. MacLean denies that Police Commissioners French and Wheeler have the right to judge of the qualifications of their colleagues, and he declares that they, therefore, acted wrongfully in recognizing Sidney P. Nichols as a Police Commissioner. He finally claims that it is his privilege and duty to occupy rooms in the Police Head-quarters, to participate in the meetings of the Police Board, and to exercise all the functions of a Police Commissioner, "until it shall have been decided, in some judicial proceeding, to which he shall have been made a party, in some court of competent jurisdiction, that he is no longer entitled" to enjoy and exercise the rights, powers, and privileges of a Police Commissioner.

The alternative mandamus commands Police Commissioners French and Wheeler and the other respondents to allow Mr. MacLean to use his former rooms in Police Head-quarters, to participate in the meetings of the Police Board, and to exercise all the functions of a Police Commissioner, until he is judicially declared not entitled to enjoy or perform such privileges or duties. In case the respondents fail to comply with the terms of the alternative writ, they are ordered to show cause in the Common Pleas, Special Term, on Tuesday, March 9, why the mandamus should not be made peremptory.

The writ was served yesterday afternoon at Police Head-quarters, upon Commissioners French and Wheeler and Clerks Hawley and Kipp. Commissioner Wheeler was served last night, at the Gilsey House, where he was lying sick. Superintendent Walling will be served to-day. He was sick, at home, yesterday.

A DISPUTE OVER SALARIES.

After the adjournment of Capt. McDonnell's trial yesterday, Commissioners French, Nichols, and Voorhis went to the Gilsey House, where Commissioner Wheeler is lying sick. They were accompanied by Deputy Chief Clerk Kipp, and a meeting of the Board of Police was organized, with President French in the chair.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Wheeler:

Resolved, That the pay-rolls of the Police Department and force for the month of February, 1880, amounting to $251,728 16, be and are hereby ordered to be paid by the Treasurer.

The Central Office pay-roll was found to contain the name of Charles F. MacLean as Commissioner, with the amount of $102 46 opposite his name, for six days that he held the office during the month of February, Mr. Nichols having taken possession on the 7th ult. Commissioner Nichols moved as an amendment to the resolution, "That, inasmuch as the courts have decided the action of the Mayor in removing Commissioner Nichols from office to be null and void, the name of Charles F. MacLean, and the amount set opposite thereto, be stricken from the Central Office pay-roll." The amendment was lost, Mr. Nichols alone voting in the affirmative.

Commissioner Voorhis then offered as an amendment "to insert opposite the name of Charles F. MacLean, the amount of $500," being the full amount of salary for the month of February. This amendment was also voted down, Mr. Voorhis alone voting in the affirmative.

Commissioner Voorhis then offered an amendment "to strike out the name of Sidney P. Nichols and the amount opposite thereto from the Central Office pay-roll." This amendment was lost, the mover voting alone in its favor.

Commissioner Voorhis offered another amendment, "that the amount set opposite the name of Commissioner French be $500 instead of $576 77," the difference being the additional pay of Mr. French as President of the board. Mr. Voorhis voted in the affirmative, and the other Commissioners in the negative, and the amendment was lost.

Commissioner Nichols then offered as an amendment, "that the Treasurer be directed to withhold payment of salary to Charles F. MacLean until the payment of the same is made mandatory by the courts." Commissioner Nichols voted in the affirmative, and his associates in the negative, and the amendment was lost.

The original resolution was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

COWLEY MUST GO TO THE ISLAND.

FAILURE OF THE EFFORTS TO SAVE HIM FROM HIS SENTENCE.

The motions to stay the execution of the sentence imposed by Recorder Smyth upon the Rev. Edward Cowley, and to release the prisoner upon bail, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, from the judgment of conviction, were denied yesterday by Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. The writ of habeas corpus upon which Cowley was taken before Judge Lawrence was dismissed, and Cowley was remanded to his cell in the Tombs, whence he will probably be taken to Blackwell's Island to-day. Upon the return to the writ of habeas corpus last Friday, Judge Lawrence refused to dismiss the writ on the mere averment of the District Attorney that Cowley was detained under the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. He decided that, under the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People ex rel. Tweed against Liscomb, it was his right and his duty to ascertain from all the records whether the Court of General Sessions had jurisdiction over Cowley. Having made this inquiry, Judge Lawrence says, in his opinion: "An examination of the indictment and of the subsequent proceedings down to and including the judgment pronounced by the Recorder fails to reveal either any want or excess of jurisdiction in the Court of General Sessions. The crime of which the relator was convicted is declared to be a misdemeanor, and as the statute of 1876 does not prescribe any particular mode of punishment or penalty therefor, it is properly punishable under the general provisions of the Revised Statutes by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of $250, or by both. It is quite evident, therefore, that unless there are some other provisions of law which bear upon this case it is my duty to remand the prisoner." After discussing at length the circumstances under which a prisoner under conviction may be admitted to bail, Judge Lawrence says: "I am of the opinion that this is not a case in which a Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting at Chambers, should admit to bail. As there is no formal bill of exceptions before me, it is impossible for me to say whether, in the course of the protracted trial, some error may have been committed to the prejudice of the prisoner. But the bare possibility that an error may have been committed does not entitle the prisoner to be bailed. After indictment, trial, and conviction, as has been shown above, an application to admit to bail should not be entertained only in cases of great question and difficulty. The points which were made by the learned counsel for the relator in regard to the errors alleged to have been committed upon the trial struck me as being rather of a technical than of a meritorious character, and the criticism upon the phraseology of the indictment, to the effect that it should have concluded 'against the form of the statutes' instead of 'against the form of the statute,' is too refined to be worthy of consideration on this application. So, too, in respect to the objections to the charge of the Recorder. I certainly am not prepared to say on the informal record before me that the Recorder entirely misapprehended the statute under which the indictment was found, or that he did not fairly apply, or correctly appreciate, the precise force or meaning of the English authorities to which reference was made in his charge. To conclude, the prisoner has, so far as can be discovered from the papers before me, had a perfectly fair and impartial trial, and, after such trial, has been sentenced to undergo the punishment prescribed by the law of the land. The court which tried him had complete and ample jurisdiction over his person and the subject-matter. No grave error or question of great difficulty or doubt is shown to have been committed, or to have arisen upon the trial, and every presumption is in favor of the justice and validity of the judgment."

THE GREAT TELEGRAPH WAR.

The American Union Telegraph Company made two new flank movements on the Western Union Company yesterday. At 9 A. M. the wires of the Catskill, Cairo and Windham Telegraph Company were taken out of the offices of the Western Union Company at Catskill, N. Y., and transferred to the offices of the rival company, who have just completed a new line of wire on the west side of the Hudson from this City to Albany. The wires of the local telegraph company at Saugerties, N. Y., running to the various manufacturing and quarry industries in that vicinity, were also transferred yesterday from the Western Union Company to the American Union Company. The latter opened an office in the Produce Exchange building yesterday, and posted up an announcement to the effect that they were ready to take business to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and all points West, including Utah, except the Chicago Exchange, where their office is not yet ready, and also to all points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Notice was also given that the rate to Philadelphia would be 15 cents, which is a reduction of 10 cents on the rate charged by the Western Union Company.

CAPT. M'DONNELL'S TRIAL.

DEFENSE OF HIS CONDUCT AS CAPTAIN OF THE EIGHTH PRECINCT.

The trial of Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with failing to repress houses of ill-fame in his precinct, was resumed before Commissioners French, Nichols and Voorhis yesterday. The first witness was Jeremiah B. Dalton, of No. 15 Sullivan-street, who claims to be the agent for a large estate situated in the Eighth Ward. He had been a resident of the precinct for nearly his whole life, and never saw better order and decency maintained by the Police than during the time that Capt. McDonnell was in charge. Patrolman David Howe, Eighth Precinct, testified that he had, by orders of the Captain, arrested between 200 and 300 disorderly women, but in most instances the Police Justices discharged the prisoners, and reprimanded him for arresting them. Patrolmen Charles A. McDonald, John O. Savercool, and James Ryan gave similar testimony. Roundsman Byrnes, formerly of the Eighth Precinct, testified to arrests of lewd women made by him, and that the prisoners were almost invariably discharged by the Police magistrates. Inspector Dilks testified that since Capt. McDonnell took charge of the precinct the number of houses of ill-fame in the precinct was reduced from 59 to 32.

Capt. McDonnell, in his own behalf, testified that when he took charge of the precinct in 1874 there were 85 houses of ill-fame and disreputable resorts there. For over a month raids on these places were of nightly occurrence, until the Police Surgeon of the district interfered, as the men were suffering from want of rest. From November, 1874, to June, 1875, 1,009 lewd women were arrested for "soliciting," and from June, 1875, to February, 1880, 4,765 arrests were made. He experienced great difficulty in getting citizens to complain against houses of ill-fame adjoining their residences or places of business, but he used every means in his power to keep the lewd women in check and break up houses of ill-fame. Capt. McDonnell then told the following remarkable story: A few days before the last election, Stephen O'Brien, a brother of Congressman James O'Brien, called on him, and said Commissioner MacLean wanted to see him on election matters. He replied that he had but one vote, and that was for John Kelly and the Tammany ticket. O'Brien, he said, called again a second time on the same mission, and the witness then told him that it would be a violation of the rules to go to Police Head-quarters without being sent for, and he therefore declined to go. On the night before election Commissioner MacLean called at the station-house and said to him, "Have you heard from me?" Capt. McDonnell replied that he had, but he thought that if the Commissioner wanted to see him he would send for him. "Well, Captain," said MacLean, "four liquor-dealers have informed me that 'colonizing' is going on at the Rochester House, in Bleecker-street." The Captain replied that he knew nothing about that, as it was not in his precinct. Mr. MacLean then said that two of Capt. McDonnell's men—Harvey and MaAdam—had been going through the precinct electioneering for Kelly, and asked for an explanation. The Captain said that the men were distributing ballot-boxes. Mr. MacLean then accused him [McDonnell] of working against Robinson. The Captain said that he had but one vote, which would be given for Kelly and Tammany Hall, and there was no rule of the board to prevent it. Mr. MacLean then accused him of influencing citizens against Gov. Robinson, and the Captain then told him that if he had violated any rule of the department he was accountable to the Board of Police. During the cross-examination by Mr. Voorhis, the Captain produced a letter from Stephen O'Brien, dated "Washington, D. C.," declining to appear as a witness in the case.

A motion to dismiss the complaint was denied, and it was adjourned to Monday next, to afford Mr. MacLean an opportunity to reply to the statement of Capt. McDonnell, if he so desires. The case of Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, was also adjourned until Monday next.

MORE ELEVATED FACILITIES.

THE SECOND-AVENUE LINE AND CITY HALL BRANCH OPENED.

The Second-avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railway and the branch from Chatham-square to the City Hall were opened for travel yesterday. The Second-avenue road, for the present, will be operated only to Sixty-fifth-street, and none of the stations along the line are completed. The ticket-sellers yesterday sat in temporary pine boxes, resembling the boxes which ornament the street corners on election day. The platforms were crowded with carpenters and other workmen engaged in constructing the stations. Judging from the curiosity shown by the citizens of First and Second avenues, a stranger would imagine that the elevated railroad was a perfect novelty to them. Windows were thronged with men, women, and children as the trains passed by, and pedestrians gathered in groups on the sidewalk and stared up at the rumbling cars. At Chatham-square an arrangement has been completed to obviate the necessity of the crossing of the two tracks. The Second-avenue cars pass down the old Third-avenue tracks to the South Ferry, while the Third-avenue coaches are taken directly to the City Hall. A high bridge connects the two stations, and over this bridge passengers who wish to be transferred can pass without giving up their tickets. A Third-avenue passenger, wishing to go to the South Ferry, leaves the car at Chatham-square, crosses the bridge, and takes the Second-avenue down train; while a Second-avenue passenger, desiring to reach the City-Hall, is transferred in the same manner to the Third-avenue line. This system practically abolishes the danger of collision, except among the passengers themselves on the narrow stairways leading to the bridge.

When the evening rush up town began, at a little before 6 o'clock, the City Hall and Chatham-square stations were crowded beyond all comfort. At the City Hall station the trains came in empty and went out packed with people, and the stairs were almost impassable. At Chatham-square the people filled the platforms, waiting for trains, very much as sardines fill a tin box, crowded together till even a full breath became a luxury. The bridge over the track at this point, leading to the Second-avenue trains, was entirely inadequate, a line of people being kept long in waiting before they could make their way across. The opening of the Second-avenue line gives employment to some 200 more men. The stations now in operation are at Sixty-fifth, Fifty-fourth, Forty-second, Twenty-third, Fourteenth, Eighth, First, Rivington, Grand, and Canal streets, Chatham-square, Franklin-square, Fulton-street, Hanover-square, and the South Ferry.

AGAIN A MONOPOLY.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC WAR SETTLED BY A NEW COMPACT.

Yesterday afternoon a report obtained currency on Wall-street that the transcontinental freight and passenger traffic war had been ended by a new contract between the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and on the strength of it Pacific Mail stock was advanced several points. "It is true," said Mr. Edward Lauterbach, counsel to the steam-ship company, to an inquiring TIMES reporter, "that a new contract has been as good as agreed upon. The offer came from the railroad companies, and the Executive Committee of the Pacific Mail Company have expressed themselves satisfied with its terms. A meeting of the Directors is to be held to-morrow morning to take action on it. The contract is to be for five years, and the railroad companies are to give the steam-ship company $110,000 a month, as against $60,000, which was the sum they allowed under the old contract. This applies only to the San Francisco business. The steamship company's Central and South American business remains unhampered. This has increased to such an extent lately that we fully expect it will pay all possible expenses of the line, leaving what we receive from the railroad companies to be applied to the payment of dividends. You can say that, in my opinion, the Pacific Mail Company's stock will become a dividend-paying security by the 1st of July. The dividends will not be large at first, it is true, but they will increase, I have no doubt. As to freight rates, they will be made substantially uniform, of course, but a schedule will be devised which will be just and equitable to shippers. The railroads now appreciate the folly of marking up rates to such a point that they can be cut under at any time. That is just how the matter stands at present." From other sources it was learned that a part of the agreement is that the railroad companies shall purchase the steamers City of Pekin and City of Tokio for $1,200,000, payable in monthly installments of $100,000, the purchase being subject to an inspection of the steamers within 90 days. In other words, the Pacific Mail Company gives up to the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies its extremely profitable China Line, including the two best vessels of its fleet.

CONDITION OF POLICEMAN HIGGINS.

Ida Evans, of No. 68 Allen-street, was the chief witness on Sunday against the four alleged assailants of Policeman Patrick H. Higgins, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Upon her evidence Justice Kilbreth, in the Tombs, held them to await the result of the officer's injuries. While giving her testimony, she expressed her fears to the detectives that the other members of the gang of roughs to which the four prisoners belong would injure her for testifying in court. On Sunday night she was hooted at and threatened, and became so affrighted that she called upon an officer to protect her. The officer arrested William Sheehan, of No. 35 Madison-street; William Murphy, of No. 37 Baxter-street, and James Moore, of No. 47 Elizabeth-street, three young rowdies. They were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Bixby, the girl Ida failing to identify the prisoners, they were discharged. Surgeon Burke, of St. Vincent's Hospital, sent a certificate to Justice Bixby, stating that Higgins was doing as well as could be expected, and expressing the opinion that the officer might be out of danger in three days.

THE STATE OF NEVADA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last evening, in reply to a request of a reporter from your office, I informed him that the State of Nevada had touched ground at Sandy Hook, but the Captain had refused assistance, and that probably she would be got off at high water, and be up at her pier this morning, which has turned out to be the case. After furnishing this information, you may judge of my surprise at finding in this morning's TIMES, under a sensational heading, the "Steamer State of Nevada Stranded," which expression is usually construed as a very serious matter, but which would not have been noticed had it not been accompanied by a minute account of all the minor accidents such as very few steamers escape, evidently with an intent to injure the reputation of this steamer and of the State Line. The State of Nevada has traversed the Atlantic for years with the regularity of a ferry-boat, and is one of the favorite steamers of the line, commanded by an officer second to none in ability or popularity of any other in the service. At the time of the accident she was in charge of a pilot, who is responsible for the steamer touching ground, but fortunately, through the ability and energy of her commander, Capt. Brace, she was brought off without the least injury, and is now lying safely at her pier at the foot of Canal-street.

AUSTIN BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1880.

[NOTE.—The news published in THE TIMES in regard to the grounding of the State of Nevada was not derived from the imagination of a City reporter, but, as it bore on its face, from our correspondent at Long Branch. It agreed substantially with the news furnished to other morning papers. If "the Captain refused assistance," he has been misrepresented by all the chroniclers of the event at Long Branch, at Sandy Hook, and at Quarantine, who agree in relating the more or less effectual efforts of several tugs to get the State of Nevada afloat. It is hardly necessary to disclaim any intention to injure the reputation of the steamer or of the State Line.]

FAMINE IN PERSIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In response to the article in your valued paper of Wednesday last in regard to the famine in Persia, the Treasurer of the Ladies' Board, Mrs. C. P. Hartt, No. 39 West Tenth-street, would acknowledge the receipt of $100 from a gentleman who declined giving his name; also several smaller sums. It is hoped that these contributions may be largely increased, as the need is pressing, and many are daily starving. Private letters give thrilling accounts of parents entreating the missionaries to take their children sooner than see them perish before their eyes. Not only is there lack of food, but the people are almost naked, exposed to the pitiless storms of Winter without shoes or covering. Every contribution goes directly to their relief, and will be duly acknowledged.

THE LADIES' BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1880.

WAR ON THE MARKET SPECULATORS.

The farmers who occupy stands in the new Gansevoort Market have been greatly annoyed of late by the speculators who are in the habit of buying produce in bulk from vessels arriving at this port, and disposing of it about the market at lower rates than the farmers ask for their merchandise. Complaint of this was made to Gen. Varian, Superintendent of Markets, and he issued an order prohibiting from occupying stands within the limits of Gansevoort Market, all persons who were not farmers or gardeners, or whose business was "simply to speculate in the produce offered for sale." The speculators took umbrage at the order, and decided to test its validity. John McGloin, of Ninety-third-street and Ninth-avenue, prepared to sell his wares there as a speculator yesterday morning, and was arrested. He was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, and was represented by counsel, who contended that there was no existing City ordinance which his client had violated, and denied the right of Gen. Varian to make such an order. Justice Otterbourg adjourned the case until Thursday for examination, allowing McGloin to go on parole until that time.

PORK-PACKING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The pork-packing for the Winter season in Cincinnati just closed amounted to 534,559 hogs. Last season the number of hogs slaughtered was 623,584. Decrease this year, 89,025.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	14	Leather, sides	14,199
B. E. Peas, bags	277	Spirits Turp., bbls.	2
Beans, bbls.	177	Rosin, bbls.	810
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Oil, bbls.	50
Cotton, bales	3,693	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,961
Copper, bbls.	40	Pea-nuts, bags	250
Copper, cakes	166	Pork, pkgs.	243
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	11	Beef, pkgs.	244
Eggs, pkgs.	2,526	Cut-meats, pkgs.	10,659
Flour, bbls.	15,634	Lard, tcs.	2,329
Corn-meal, bbls.	160	Butter, pkgs.	2,570
Corn-meal, bags	326	Cheese, pkgs.	403
Wheat, bushels	53,550	Dressed Hogs, No.	391
Corn, bushels	145,285	Rice, pkgs.	474
Oats, bushels	44,150	Rice Flour, pkgs.	100
Rye, bushels	2,136	Skins, bales	4
Malt, bushels	14,920	Starch, pkgs.	1,100
Barley, bush.	6,050	Stearine, pkgs.	150
Peas, bushels	2,250	Sumac, bags	14
Oat-meal, bags	1,367	Tallow, pkgs.	294
Flax-seed, bags	462	Tow, bales	46
Grease, pkgs.	177	Tobacco, hhds.	216
Grass-seed, bags	248	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,544
Hides, No.	799	Whisky, bbls.	981
Hides, bales	58	Wool, bales	36
Hops, bales	27		

COTTON—Option dealings have been to a moderate aggregate at an improvement of 2@4 points....Early deliveries dull at previous quotations....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 726 bales, including 326 bales to spinners and 400 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 12 1-16c.@12 13-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12⅞c.@13c.; Middling at 13 1-16c.@13 3-16c.; Fair at 14 13-16c.@14 15-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 86,000 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 16,279 bales, and thus far this week, 30,388 bales, (against 39,644 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,241,147 bales, (against 3,185,423 bales in the preceding Cotton year)....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 10,781 bales; to the Continent, 4,304 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 891,725 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 286,155 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
March	900	12.88@12.90
April	19,800	13.04@13.15
May	25,800	13.26@13.38
June	18,900	13.47@13.55
July	4,200	13.57@13.66
August	3,700	13.66@13.72
September	800	13.20@13.21
October	600	12.35@12.36
November	1,400	12.01@12.03
December	900	11.98@11.99

Transferable orders issued at 12.95.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	To-day.
March	12.89@12.91	12.95@....
April	13.08@13.09	13.12@13.13
May	13.30@13.31	13.32@13.33
June	13.50@13.51	13.52@....
July	13.60@13.61	13.62@13.63
August	13.67@13.68	13.70@13.72
September	13.20@13.24	13.21@13.23
October	12.34@12.36	12.36@12.38
November	12.02@12.05	12.00@12.01
December	11.96@12.00	11.95@11.98

Saturday's Averages on Options.

March	12.89	August	13.65
April	13.09	September	13.23
May	13.32	October	12.36
June	13.51	November	12.07
July	13.62		

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	New-Orleans and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Ordinary	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅜	12½	12½
Low Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Middling	12⅞	13	13
Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Good Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Strict Good Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Middling Fair	14 1-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Fair	14 13-16	14 15-16	14 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11⅛	Low Middling	12 3-16
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅞	Middling	12⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately sought after, as a rule, even in the jobbing way, though buyers have again had the advantage as to values. Patent Extras, especially choice to fancy Spring Wheat product, met with a fairly active call for home trade account, at current quotations....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,450 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 900 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 50@$5 75 for poor to choice, (with standard Extras again quoted at $5 50@$5 60, but dull;) 750 bbls. City Mills Extra, including West India grades, within the range of $6 45@$6 85 for about fair to fancy, and South American brands quoted at $6 65@$7 15, (the latter for very fancy,) and inferior to choice English brands at $5 50@$5 75; 1,900 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, part to arrive, at $5 75@$6 75, the latter for strictly choice, mainly at $5 85@$6 50; 1,400 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $6 15@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice, mainly at $6 35@$7 35;) 2,400 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 75@$8 75, the latter for strictly fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 60; (500 bbls. fancy brand went at $8 80; 100 bbls. very fancy do., as high as $8 75, an extreme;) 2,950 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 90@$7 75, mostly at $6 50@$7 35; 1,050 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 85@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 50@$8 25;) 450 bbls. Superfine, these at $5@$5 40 for about ordinary to very choice Spring; odd lots of very inferior went as low as $4 85@$4 90, and $5@$5 50 for poor to very fancy Winter Wheat, (the latter an extreme;) 800 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 50@$4 65 for very inferior to very choice Spring, and $4 25@$4 75 for ordinary to fancy Winter, unsound and sour Flour at from $3 25@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5 35....Southern Flour in rather better request at about former rates; 1,250 bbls. sold in lots, chiefly Extras, at from $5 25@$7 50, mainly at from $5 50@$7 25, (of which 700 bbls. for shipment.)....RYE FLOUR quiet, quoted steady. 225 bbls. sold, chiefly at $4 80@$5 15 for fair to very choice Superfine State, and up to $5 25 for fancy do....CORN-MEAL dull, with ordinary to fancy Yellow quoted at $2 50@$3 10; Brandywine at $3 25@$3 30; sales of 450 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, in request in a jobbing way at from $1 07@$1 09, from mills; very poor Western as low as $1....OAT-MEAL selling slowly at former prices....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in slack request at from $1 85@$1 75 for inferior to fancy, (the latter an extreme,) per 100 lb....BUCKWHEAT neglected; prime State last sold here at 51c. per bushel.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been fairly active, and though quite variable, gained for the day about ½c.@1½c. a bushel, leaving off generally strong. No. 2 Red met with most attention, chiefly on speculative account, though also in more request near the close for shipment—this inquiry stimulated in part by weaker ocean freights. No. 1 White was also advanced toward the close quite sharply, and was in more favor with purchasers. Spring Wheat has been again utterly lifeless as to actual dealings, and unsettled as to price; supply of strictly prime No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring concentrated, and under strong control. Western reports were early of irregular markets, but late in the afternoon of a higher range of quotations. Cable advices of tame markets....Sales have been reported of 1,045,000 bushels, of which 1,045,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 67,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 46¾@$1 47¼, closing at $1 47 bid, afloat; (against $1 47 on Saturday;) 38,000 bushels do. March options, at $1 46¾@$1 47½, closing at $1 47 bid, (against $1 46½ bid on Saturday evening;) 120,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 47¾@$1 48½, closing at $1 48¼@$1 48½, (against $1 47½ on Saturday;) 24,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 45@$1 46, closing at $1 46 bid, (against $1 45 on Saturday;) 800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 45, (against $1 45½ on Saturday;) 8,000 bushels ungraded White, at $1 45 delivered; 136,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in store and afloat, at $1 48½@$1 50, closing afloat at $1 50 bid (against $1 49½ afloat, on Saturday;) 184,000 bushels do. March options at $1 49½@$1 50, closing at $1 50, (against $1 49½ on Saturday;) 408,000 bushels do. April options, at $1 50¼@$1 51¼, closing at $1 51¼, (against $1 50¼ on Saturday;) 88,000 bushels do. May options, at $1 48½@$1 49¼, closing at $1 49¼, (against $1 48 on Saturday;) 12,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 45@$1 47½; 3,600 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 46½@$1 47½; 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring, at $1 34@$1 42½....CORN has been more freely dealt in, chiefly for early delivery, and has been quoted somewhat stronger in price; in instances a shade higher....Sales have been reported of 284,000 bushels, (of which 204,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, about 61,000 bushels, at 57½c.@58¼c., mainly at 58c.@58¼c., do. old crop, about 70,000 bushels, delivered, at 60c.; New-York No. 2, March options, 40,000 bushels, at 56¾c.@56⅞c., asked; do. April, 16,000 bushels, at 54¾c.@55c.; do. May, 8,000 bushels at 53c.; New-York steamer Mixed, about 52,000 bushels at 57½c.@57¾c.; do. March options, 8,000 bushels at 55¾c.; do. April, 8,000 bushels, at 53¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 57c.@60c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 55¼c.@56¾c., nearly all at 56¾c.; Yellow Southern, 60c.; Jersey Yellow, 59c.; Round Yellow, 57c.@58c....RYE very quiet; quoted firm....BARLEY dull at unaltered prices....BARLEY-MALT in very moderate request, within our previous range; 3,000 bushels six-rowed State reported sold at 97½c., short time....Canada PEAS wholly nominal here....OATS have been very dull at a further slight reduction in prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 50½c., (this grade holding its own well;) New-York No. 2 White, 4,800 bushels, at 47c.@47½c., chiefly at 47¼c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 46½c.; New-York No. 1, quoted at 47½c., asked; New-York No. 2, 9,100 bushels, at 47¼c.; New-York No. 3, 2,100 bushels, at 46½c.; White Western, ungraded, 4,200 bushels, at 47c.@49½c.; Mixed do., 2,300 bushels, at 46c.@47¼c.; White State, 2,100 bushels, at 48c.@51½c., as to quality; Mixed State, 1,400 bushels, at 47½c.@48c., (damaged went as low as 43½c.;) No. 2 Chicago quoted, afloat, at 47½c....FEED quoted about steady, on a moderate movement....HAY and STRAW about as previously quoted....Of Western CLOVER-SEED, further sales reported of 550 bags strictly choice at 8c.@8¼c.; fancy do. held as high as 8¾c.@9c., with 8½c. bid. Other Seeds quiet, within our previous range....The stock of Grain at this port is reported at 4,817,283 bushels Wheat, (against 5,465,393 bushels last Monday, showing a decrease of 648,110 bushels;) 449,189 bushels Corn, 223,877 bushels Rye, 550,502 bushels Barley, 142,197 bushels Malt, 290,189 bushels Oats, and 15,487 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,488,704 bushels, as against 7,150,013 bushels last Monday, 6,380,158 bushels March 3, 1879, and 4,267,596 bushels Feb. 5, 1878....Stock of Calcutta Linseed none, and none at Boston; quoted here at $2 50. Deliveries from New-York and Boston since Jan. 1, 40,602 bags.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin in very moderate request, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 45@$1 52½, and other good grades proportionately....Tar dull, within the range of from $1 90@$2 25....City Pitch at $2....Spirits Turpentine held pretty firmly, but quiet; merchantable quoted at the close at 47c....Stock in yard, 84,499 bbls. Rosin, 7,024 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 9,857 bbls. Spirits do., 6,051 bbls. Tar....And afloat, 10,338 bbls. Rosin.

PETROLEUM—Refined inactive here, quoted weak for early delivery at 7¾c.@7⅞c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@13c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6¾c.@7¼c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 6⅞c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¾c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7¾c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of United Certificates, of Crude, to the extent of 90,000 bbls. here, 573,000 bbls. at Oil City, and 579,000 bbls. at Bradford, at 91¼c.@93⅛c., closing at 92¼c., showing a very active but lower market.

PROVISIONS—Hog Products have been moderately active, Western Steam Lard continuing most prominent in the dealings, with values opening a trifle lower, but closing more firmly....Mess Pork rather slow of sale for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at $11 75 for ordinary brands of old Mess, and $12 50 for new....Other kinds dull at unaltered prices....And in the option line, Mess Pork quiet, with March option quoted at the close at $12 20@$12 35; April at $12 25@$12 30; May at $12 30@$12 35; sales of 50 bbls. new Mess for May at $12 30....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 63,846 bbls., (of which 31,645 bbls. old and 31,212 bbls. new,) against a total of 69,859 bbls. Feb. 1, 1880, and 71,939 bbls. March 1, 1879....Receipts in February, 1,818 warehouse bbls. and 6,539 New-York bbls.; exports in February, 20,642 bbls....A fair inquiry noted for DRESSED HOGS, including City at 5⅞c.@6¼c., and Pigs at 6¼c.; Western at 5½c....CUT-MEATS have been more active and quoted steady; sales of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 7¼c.; also, sales of 800 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, at the West, at $4 17½@$4 20....BACON has been lightly dealt in here to-day; Long Clear quoted at $7 10, and Short Clear at $7 40....Western Steam LARD has been in moderate demand for early delivery at easier prices....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 275 tcs. at $7 70 for new; closing for contract grade at $7 67½@$7 70; also, 50 tcs. off grade at $7 55@$7 60....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has shown less animation, and has been quoted down 5c., closing stronger, with March options closing at $7 67½@$7 70; April at $7 70@$7 72½; May at $7 75@$7 77½, and year option at $7 62½@$7 65....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 750 tcs. new, March, at $7 67½; 3,000 tcs., April, new, at $7 65@$7 70; 1,250 tcs., May, at $7 70@$7 75....City Steam Lard in more request, quoted at the close at $7 60 bid and $7 65 asked, with sales reported of 60 tcs. at $7 60....Refined Lard has been moderately sought after; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at 8c....Stock of Lard here to-day, 75,426 tcs. prime, 1,508 tcs. off grade, and 9,538 tcs. Stearine, or a total of 86,472 tcs., against a total of 93,995 tcs. Feb. 1, 1880, and 103,072 tcs. March 1, 1879; receipts in February, 41,662 tcs.; exports in February, 53,890 tcs....BEEF has been lightly dealt in at from $11 75@$12 25 for Packet; $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11@$12 for Extra....And tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $20@$22 50....BEEF HAMS very quiet; best Western quoted at $17....Stock of Beef in the packing-yards to-day, 108 tcs. and bbls. old, and 6,978 tcs. and bbls. new, making a total of 7,078 tcs. and bbls., against 7,358 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1880, and 4,421 tcs. and bbls. March 1, 1879....Receipts of Beef in February, 873 pkgs....BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS without important changes....TALLOW in light demand, with sales reported of 105,000 lb. at 6¾c.@6⅞c....STEARINE moderately sought after, with City quoted at 7½c., and Western at 7¾c.@7⅞c.

SUGARS—Raw firm, on the basis of 7¾c.@7⅞c. for fair to good Refining, with a good demand noted, and sales of 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¼c.@8 13-16c.; 19,370 mats Manila at 6 9-16c.; 900 hhds. Martinique at 7 13-16c.; 501 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c....Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Cut Loaf quoted at 9⅞c.; Crushed, 9⅞c.; Powdered, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Soft White, 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Soft Yellow, 7¼c.@8¼c....Stock of Raw Sugars here in first hands to-day, 34,490 hhds., 566 bxs., 601,793 bags, (1,429 hhds. Melado;) against 17,406 hhds., 3,275 bxs., and 462,740 bags, (and 2,346 hhds. Melado,) same time last year....The stock of bag Sugar includes 510,512 bags Manila, 60,364 bags Brazil, 2,279 bags Cuba, 9,569 bags San Domingo, 3,880 bags Central American, 154 bags English Islands, 1,141 bags Porto Rico, 2,787 bags South American, 134 bags Martinique, and 2,800 bags Beet.

WHISKY—Offered at $1 10. No sales.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively moderate movement has been reported since our last at somewhat weaker and irregular quotations, the offerings of accommodation gaining on the requirements, which have been less urgent, even in the Grain interest. Berth freights continued very tame, as a rule, at easier figures....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-32d., mostly through freight, (200 bales of local shipment at ¼d.;) 1,500 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) reported on private terms, quoted at 2s. 6d. asked; 130 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, (through freight,) reported at 20s.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. per bushel; 2,500 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., (mostly through freight and by outport lines at 22s. 6d.@25s.;) 350 tcs. and bbls. do., through freight, on private terms, quoted at 3s.@5s. 6d. and 3s. 9d.@4s.; 450 pkgs. Butter and 1,350 bxs. Cheese, in lots, reported at 35s.; Leather quoted at 30s.; 225 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s.; 1,650 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Grape Sugar quoted at 27s. 6d.; Refined Sugar at 25s.@27s. 6d.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 150 bbls. Apples on private terms, quoted at up to 3s. asked; 1,000 bbls. Oysters at 4s.; Tobacco quoted at 25s.@30s. And, by sail, 500 bales Cotton, compressed, at 3-16d.; 100 tons Tallow at 17s. 6d.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d.; 100 tons Measurement Goods at 10s.@12s. 6d.; 75 tons Canned Goods at 15s.; and 150 tons Slate on private terms, quoted at about 10s....Also, a British ship, 1,199 tons, hence, with general cargo, loading on berth, at current rates....FOR LONDON—By steam, 650 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 2s. 6d.; 2,000 sacks Flour and Meal, also through freight, at 20s.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d. per 60 lb.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 100 tons Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d. per ton; 100 bbls. Apples at 3s.; Grape Sugar quoted at 25s.; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.@30s.; Leather at 30s.@35s.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 160 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.; Canned Goods ... And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in sacks, at 15s.; 115 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,450 bbls. Flour, through freight and forward shipment, reported on private terms, quoted at 2s. 3d.; 1,850 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, reported on the basis of 22s. 6d., with room for Grain quoted at 5d. asked per 60 lb.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 600 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@30s. per ton and 3s.@5s. 6d. per tierce and 3s. 6d.@5s. 9d. per bbl., (part through freight;) small lots of Heavy Goods at 25s.@30s.; 120 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) per ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Tobacco at 25s.; small lots of Apples at 4s. And, by sail, small lots of Tallow at 15s. 6d. per ton....FOR AVONMOUTH—By steam, (of cargo of a British steam-ship, 1,057 tons,) 24,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms, quoted at about 6d. per bushel....FOR GLASSON DOCK—A foreign bark, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d., (option of the East Coast of Ireland.)....FOR BELFAST—A British bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 3s. 6d....FOR AN IRISH PORT DIRECT—An Austrian bark, 498 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 497 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 4s. free of elevating charges; another, 481 tons hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 4s. free of elevating charges, (15th March clearance;) another, 540 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do. at 4s. 1½d., (same conditions;) an Austrian bark, 580 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 4s. (same terms;) another, 538 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Barley at 4s.; two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 5,000 and 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.; a British bark, with about 4,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A foreign bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 3d.; another, with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., at 4s. 3d. per quarter, (with tonnage for Oil-cake and Grain, New-Orleans loading, in much less request, and quoted weaker for Oil-cake at 35s.@37s.)....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 400 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 32s. 6d.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 160 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d., (part through freight,) and, by sail, 500 tons Provisions, in lots, part reported at 22s. 6d., and 750 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 10s.@17s. 6d.; also a Norwegian bark, 582 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo, loading on berth, at current rates....FOR DUNKIRK—A British bark, 325 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 3s.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Wheat in light demand, but holders firm; sales 400 bushels Mixed Michigan Spring on private terms; No. 1 Hard Duluth held at $1 30; No. 1 Hard Green Bay at $1 36; White Winter at $1 36@$1 40. Corn easier but in good demand; sales of 20 cars Kansas at 47½c.; 4 cars high Mixed at 48½c.; 4 cars No. 2 Toledo at 48c., all on track; 5,000 bushels old in store at 52c. Oats quiet but steady; sales of 400 bushels White Iowa at 42c. Barley steady, with a fair demand; sales, 5 cars Bright Canada, on track, at 97c. Rye inactive; Mill-feed steady; sales of 3 cars of coarse, on track, at $18 50; fine quoted at $19@$20; finished, $20 per ton. Highwines, City-made quoted at $1 08@$1 09. Alcohol, $2 10; French Spirits, $1 14@$1 15. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 8c. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 712,000 bushels; Corn, 900,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 250,000 bushels; Rye, 54,000 bushels; Malt, 40,500 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 1.—Flour in good demand at full prices; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Treble Extra, $6@$6 37½; high grades, $6 50@$6 87½. Corn active and firm at 58c.@59c. Oats quiet at 46c. Corn-meal quiet, but steady, at $2 50. Hay dull and nominal; quoted, ordinary, $23@$24; prime, $25; choice, $27. Pork quiet and weak; new, $12 87½@$13. Lard dull; quoted, tierce, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; keg, 8c.@8½c. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, loose, 4⅛c.; packed, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@7c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Clear Rib, 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Sugar-cured Hams dull; canvased, 9½c.@10c. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14c.@16½c. Sugar quiet; inferior, 5c.@5½c.; common to good common, 6⅛c.@6⅝c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅞c.@7¼c.; prime to choice, 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; Yellow Clarified, 8½c.@8⅝c. Molasses in good demand; common, 30c.@33c.; fair, 36c.@38c.; Centrifugal, 20c.@40c.; prime to choice, 42c.@52c.; cistern bottoms, 30c.@50c. Rice in good demand at full prices; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6c.@7½c. Bran active and firm at 90c. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 per $1,000 premium; Bank on Sterling, $4 84½.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; $1 24½, cash; $1 24¾, March; $1 25¼, April; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 12; Rejected, 90c. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 36⅞c., cash; 36⅞c., April; 41c. bid, May. Oats steady and unchanged at 31c. Rye steady and unchanged at 75c. Barley easier at 75c. bid. Dressed Hogs 5c. higher, at $4 90@$4 92½. Pork active, firm, and higher at $11 72½@$11 75, cash; $11 92½@$11 95, April. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $7 10@$7 12½, cash; $7 22½@$7 25, April. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, $4 15; Short Rib, $6 60; Short Clear, $6 70. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 242,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 81,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 2,700 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. At the close: Wheat, irregular but strong at $1 25⅛, March; $1 25⅞, April. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firmer and ¼c. higher. Pork stronger and 2½c. higher. Lard stronger and 2½c. higher.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—Flour lower; Fancy, $5 97½ bid; choice, $5 90, cash; $5 97½, April; Family, $5 70 bid, cash; $5 82½@$5 85, April. Wheat opened lower, but advanced; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 25¼@$1 26½, cash; $1 25@$1 26¾, March; $1 28⅛@$1 30¼, April; $1 31⅛@$1 33⅛, May; $1 26¾@$1 27½, June; $1 03@$1 04, all the year; No. 3 do., $1 22. Corn dull but firmer; 34¼c., cash; 34¼c.@35c., March; 36⅛c., April; 37⅛c., May; 38⅛c., June. Oats dull; 32½c., bid cash; 32⅞c. bid, March. Rye dull at 75c. asked. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork quiet; jobbing at $12@$12 25, cash; $11 85, March; $12 10, April. Lard nominally $7 05. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, $4@$4 10; Clear Rib, $6 45@$6 55; Clear Sides, $6 65@$6 75. Bacon firm; Shoulders, $4 ...; Clear Rib, $7 20@$7 25; Clear Sides, $7 45@$7 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 103,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 225,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 1.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 770 bbls. Wheat unchanged; White and Red State, $1 39. Corn steady; Western Mixed, 57c. Barley quiet and unchanged; choice Canada held at 95c.; No. 1 Canada, 87c.@88c.; No. 2 do., 77c. Rye dull and nominal. Corn-meal in fair demand; bolted, $23; unbolted, $22. Mill-feed steady and firm; Shorts, Shipstuffs, and Middlings, $20. Railroad Freights lower; Flour to Boston, 40c.; to New-York, 30c.; to Albany, 25c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, 20c.; to New-York, 15c.; to Albany, 12½c. per cwt. Railroad Receipts—Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 700 bbls.; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Lumber, 80,000 feet. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 270,000 bushels; Corn, 280,000 bushels; Barley, 475,000 bushels; Rye, 4,400 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, declined ¼c., but closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 24½; do. soft, $1 22½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 21¾; March, $1 21⅞; April, $1 23⅛; May, $1 27⅜; No. 3 do., $1 08½; No. 4 do., $1 02½; Rejected, 92½c. Corn higher; No. 2, 37c. Oats lower; No. 2, 32c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 74½c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 63c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess Pork dull at $11 65, cash; $11 85, April. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 10, cash; $7 20, April. Live Hogs firmer at $4 20@$4 35. Dressed Hogs firmer at $4 80@$4 85. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,300 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1 31; receipts, 2,400 bushels; shipments, 1,800 bushels. Corn steady at 41c. Oats quiet at 35c.@37c. Rye firm at 86c. Barley stronger; extra No. 3 Fall, 78c. Pork dull and nominally $12. Lard dull at $7 10@$7 15. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, $4 25; Clear Rib, $6 60; Clear Sides, $6 90. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Whisky in good demand at $1 05. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; Hards, 10c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@8¼c. Hogs quiet; common, $3 75@$4 20; light, $4 25@$4 35; packing, $4 30@$4 55; butchers, $4 55@$4 65; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 930 head.

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales, 650 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan nominal; March, $1 29½@$1 30; April, $1 31¼; May, $1 33⅞ asked and $1 33¼ bid. Corn firm and in fair request; No. 1 Yellow, 44c.; High Mixed, 43c.; No. 1 Mixed, 42½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1 White, 37½c.; No. 2 do., 36c.; No. 1 Mixed, 36c.; No. 2 do., 35½c. Clover-seed firm; prime, $4 40. Dressed Hogs scarce and firm at $5@$5 15. Receipts—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 500 bushels; Corn, 900 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1.—Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, $1 32; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 33⅞; March, $1 33¼; April, $1 36; May, $1 37¼; June, $1 36¼; Western Amber, $1 32¾; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 35⅛. Corn dull; High Mixed, 41¾c.; No. 2, spot, 41c.; May, 42½c.; Rejected, 39½c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed—Mammoth, $4 65; Prime, $4 40; No. 2, $4 25. Dressed Hogs, $5. At the close—Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, March, $1 34⅛; April, $1 37; May, $1 38. Receipts—Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 29. Corn firm; No. 2 White, 45c.@46c.; do. Mixed, 43c.@44c. Oats quiet; No. 2 White, 40c.@41c.; do. Mixed, 38c.@39c. Rye steady; No. 2, 86c.@87c. Pork dull at $12 50. Lard quiet; prime Steam, 7½c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4⅞c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9½c.@10½c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44c. Rosin firm at $1 20 for Strained; $1 25 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 15. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 55 for hard; $2 55 for Yellow Dip. Corn unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 9¾c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., March 1.—Whisky firm at $1 05.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, March 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,816 bales; gross, 1,819 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,213 bales; to the Continent, 1,930 bales; coastwise, 2,057; sales, 110 bales; stock, 89,045 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 1.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 2,493 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,650 bales; coastwise, 293 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 59,102 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 6,411 bales; gross, 6,574 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,454 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 355,486 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 720 bales; exports, coastwise, 149 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 48,942 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 1—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 per cent. bonds, 109⅛; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 69⅞; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 31¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 110; Reading, 35⅝; Erie, 46⅞; British Consols, 97 13-16 for both money and the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4 per cent. bonds, 109⅛; 4½ per cent. bonds, 110¾. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 69; Erie, 46⅞. British Consols, 97 13-16 for money, and 97 15-16 for the account. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes 82f. 10c. for the account. Silver is quoted to-day at 51⅞d. per ounce.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and export. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 7-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,100 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 7⅜d. Futures closed steady. Breadstuffs—Corn, 5s. 3½d. per cental for new Mixed Western. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 6d. per cwt.

HAVRE, March 1.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 51f. per 50 kilos.

LONDON, March 1.—At the Wool sales on Saturday last the transactions included 3,496 bales Port Phillip—Fleece at 1s. 5½d.@2s. 8½d.; scoured, 1s. 3d.@2s. 3½d.; greasy, 11½d.@1s. 6d.; locks and pieces, 7d.@1s. 9d.; greasy do. 7d.@10d.; Lamb's Fleece, 1s. 7d.@1s. 8½d.; greasy, 8½d.@1s. 3d.; 2,812 bales Sydney—Fleece at 1s. 6d.@2s. 3d.; scoured, 1s. 5½d.@2s. 3½d.; greasy, 7½d.@1s. 4d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 5½d.; greasy do. 5½d.@8½d.; Lamb's Fleece, 1s. 5d.@1s. 11d.; greasy, 8½d.@11½d.; 2,137 bales Cape—Fleece at 1s. 3d.@1s. 8d.; scoured, 1s. 2d.@1s. 11d.; greasy, 8½d.@10d.; locks and pieces, 11½d.@1s. 9½d.; Lambs, 1s. 3d.@1s. 10d.; 501 bales Natal—Fleece at 1s. 3d.@1s. 10d.; scoured, 1s.@1s. 9½d.; greasy, 8½d.@1s.; Lamb's greasy, 8½d.@10d.; 568 bales Adelaide—Scoured at 1s. 6d.@1s. 10½d.; greasy, 11½d.@1s. 3d.; Lamb's greasy, 9½d.; 412 bales New-Zealand—Scoured at 1s. 4d.@2s.; greasy, 11d.@1s. 6d.; locks and pieces, 11d.@1s. 3d.; greasy do. 7½d.@9d.; Lamb's greasy, 1s. 1d.; and 63 bales black Spanish—Fleece at 9d.

The market to-day was firm and unaltered. This evening, 9,200 bales were sold, principally Port Phillip, Sydney, and South Australian.

LONDON, March 1—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8⅛d.@8½d. per gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 7d.@7½d. per gallon. Linseed-oil, £27 5s. per ton.

HAMBURG, March 1.—Wilcox's Lard closed on Saturday last at 40¼ marks per 100 lb.

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BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Colleen Bawn.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pinafore.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money.
CHICKERING HALL—Chamber Music.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—Concert.
CHAPEL OF THE MESSIAH—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.

Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of The Parisian, No. 9 Rue Scribe.

The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, colder northerly shifting to warmer southerly winds, stationary followed by falling barometer.

When M. De Lesseps appeals to the capitalists of Europe to furnish him with the trifling sum needed to pierce the isthmus, he can, at least, declare with the utmost confidence that there is in the United States no public sentiment worthy of the name which favors any interference with the project on political grounds. The eminent and fairly representative speakers at last night's dinner closed the accumulation of testimony on that point, and did it in a way to leave but little room for debate. It would, doubtless, be of more material assistance to M. De Lesseps could he go to the European Bourses with the assurance that half the capital he needs would be furnished on this side of the Atlantic. All the *éclat* which the Panama project has gained from the continuous fêting of its author will not, however, convince the American investor that he cannot make a better use of his money. The canal will be constructed, if at all, by the money of people who have not at their own doors a large assortment of productive enterprises, yielding a high rate of profit.

It is not at all improbable that the rule under which Speaker Randall has so inexorably suppressed the Greenback resolution of Mr. Weaver will, some day, be employed to plague its inventors. The Speaker's rule is that when several members are contending for the floor, he will recognize the representative of a committee rather than one who desires to speak on some general aspect of public business. Yesterday Mr. Randall had eight different applications from committees to be recognized to make a motion to suspend the rules, and the irrepressible Weaver was calmly informed that all these must be exhausted before he could have a chance to be heard. With the certainty before him that each successive Monday of the session can be occupied without difficulty by representatives of committees having "important public business" to place before the House, Mr. Weaver may as well postpone the offering of his resolutions till the Greek Kalends. He can, however, enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that the cowardice and evasion which prompt the leaders of both parties to apply to him a thoroughly unparliamentary gag will do him and his coadjutors a good deal more service at the polls than a frank and fair disposal of his resolution by a vote of the House.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House have authorized their Chairman to report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain a reserve, "to guarantee the parity of United States notes," equal to 4 per cent. of those notes, and to expend the surplus revenues not required for this reserve in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. This bill would require a reserve of about $139,000,000. It is on its face a considerable improvement on anything which the present majority in Congress has shown any inclination to pass, since, heretofore, its disposition has been rather to impair than to maintain the redemption reserve. But it must not be forgotten that the silver already in the Treasury would form nearly 60 per cent. of the reserve named in the bill, and that the proportion of silver would increase, regularly by about 1½ per cent. each month, at the average accumulation up to the present time. How long it would take for the redemption fund to become formed of more silver than gold any one who wishes can readily calculate. The proposed guarantee of redemption is, therefore, very far from complete.

The town and city elections in Maine have resulted in great Republican gains. It is evident that the people, at this first election since the exposure of the Garcelon conspiracy, have taken the opportunity to manifest their indignation for the party which is responsible for one of the most shameful political plots of modern times. In an almost unbroken series of Republican victories, it is noticeable that the cities and towns disfranchised by the Garcelon gang have given largely-increased Republican majorities. In Portland, for example, where the combined Democrats and Greenbackers had a majority of 40, in a total 5,844, last year, the Republicans have a majority of 1,234, in a total vote of 5,370, this year. The same result has been reached in Bath, another disfranchised city, many Democrats joining to give emphasis to the rebuke thus administered to their dishonest leaders.

There seems to be a prospect of stirring events during this month both in Russia and Afghanistan. Gen. Stewart's projected advance upon Ghuzni will test the strength of the "impregnable fortress," whose single capture, in 1839, was achieved through the betrayal of a weakly-guarded gate by a deserter. The concentration of troops in St. Petersburg, under such a leader as Gen. Gourko, will probably keep the Nihilists quiet for the present; but other and more serious troubles than the fresh postponement of the Czar's long-meditated reforms loom in the immediate future. That a woman so well known as Vera Sassulitch should have shown herself in a public theatre, under the very eyes of an officer whom she had tried to murder, seems to confirm the theory that her arrest was no accident, and that she has been deliberately sent into the enemy's camp to obtain information, to create a fresh scandal, or to make another and more successful attempt at assassination.

THE LESSON OF THE DEBT STATEMENT.

According to the Treasury statement, which we publish this morning, the reduction of the public debt during the month of February was, in round numbers, $6,000,000. This reduction was made possible by the large increase in the Customs revenues, which are about $6,000,000 greater than for the corresponding month last year, while there has also been an advance over last year of a million and three quarters in the internal revenues. The increase in the Customs duties is only the natural consequence of the train of events which has been going on for months past, and requires no special comment. It is only necessary to remark in passing that, so far as can be judged from the reports to date, our imports are increasing principally in articles of luxury, and the inflation and speculation which we have frequently noted are bearing their inevitable fruit in the indulgence of extravagant tastes. Whether the country is, on the whole, benefited by a tariff system which limits exports principally to food-stuffs, and imports in great part to articles of luxury, is a question which we have not now to consider. We wish rather to direct attention to the manner in which the public debt has been reduced, and to the manner in which it might have been reduced, had not our statutes fixed a hard and fast rule for the guidance of the Treasury.

As a matter of fact, the reduction has taken place in consequence of the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, to which the payments on account of the arrears of pensions constitute an offset. The bonded debt was reduced in February by nearly $11,500,000, while the disbursements for pensions have been about $6,000,000. The payments on the bonded debt leave it at $1,770,000,000, which is about $27,500,000 less than at the close of the fiscal year. Unquestionably, such a liberal payment of the bonded debt has its advantages. It reduces the annual interest-charge by a million and a half. It strengthens the credit of the Government at home and abroad, and especially abroad, where the generous meeting of Governmental obligations in advance is a novelty. It cannot help but aid the process of refunding the outstanding high-rate bonds, when it shall be undertaken, as it is probable that it soon will be. And were the financial affairs of the nation upon a safe footing at home, there would be every reason to congratulate ourselves upon this general result. But our financial affairs—we cannot repeat it too often—are very far from being on a satisfactory basis, and of this the Treasury statement itself contains the evidence, which is emphasized by the facts set forth in our Washington dispatches this morning. Side by side with our bonded debt is our demand debt, one-fifth as large in amount, and which remains to-day, and by law must remain, practically at the figure at which it stood when the present Resumption law was completed by the act of 1878. It is now $346,000,000. By the original Resumption act, it was intended that this amount should be gradually reduced to $300,000,000, as the national bank issues were increased; but by the act of May, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to reissue and keep in circulation all the demand notes of the United States which he should receive. The result of this act has been that, while the bonded debt has been steadily and even lavishly diminished, while surplus revenues, which might very properly have been devoted to the removal of burdensome taxation, have been directed to the purchase of bonds at a premium, the legal-tender notes are the same as before the law went into force which nominally provides for their payment. Under that law, not a dollar of the demand debt has been finally paid. Yet no rational business man will deny that it is this demand debt and not the bonded debt which constitutes any real danger for the credit of the United States, whatever the latter may amount to, as, whatever may be the rate of interest upon it, no one doubts that the Government will for many years to come, always be able to maintain a high standing as a borrower in the money markets of the world, and that it can make very advantageous terms with lenders whenever it has occasion to apply to them for loans on its interest-bearing obligations, either for refunding or for any purpose. We have demonstrated our capacity and our purpose to take care of such obligations, and nothing which is likely to occur will shake the confidence which, as a nation, we have won in that direction.

But it is far otherwise with our legal-tender notes. These are a peculiarly perilous form of debt, which we obstinately refuse to discharge. We have made a law which empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to "redeem" them in "coin" on demand, but we have coupled with this law another which forbids this redemption to be made equivalent to payment, and we have added still another which is constantly vitiating the character of the coin devoted to the purpose of redemption. For the time being, everything goes on smoothly under this anomalous arrangement. There is no demand for redemption and no occasion to test the capacity to redeem. But the statute remains which gives to every note an indefinitely multiplied power to draw "coin" from the Treasury, as well as the other which is constantly increasing the percentage of depreciated silver in the coin reserve. During the last month the net gold balance has decreased by $2,000,000 and the silver has increased by the same sum. The latter now reaches $41,500,000, or 27½ per cent. of the net cash balance in the Treasury. Under these circumstances, it is not untimely to call attention to the essential error in the employment of the surplus revenues—an error sanctioned and made compulsory by the statutes, but therefore only the more serious. Instead of buying interest-bearing bonds at a premium before they are due, the Treasury should be allowed and required to redeem and cancel the legal-tender notes as far as the revenues are available for that purpose. Until this policy is adopted we shall only drift nearer and nearer to the time when we shall be compelled to choose between an irredeemable paper currency and one redeemable in silver only.

DALLYING WITH THE TAX QUESTION.

The two most important subjects demanding the attention of the Legislature of this State at the present session are unquestionably those of bringing the railroads into proper subjection to law and effecting a judicious revision of our system of taxation. No one has been bold enough to maintain that the Tax laws are what they should be, and that there is no occasion for doing anything in regard to them, and yet every time the subject is brought up there appears to be a remarkable disinclination to taking earnest action. The Governor called attention to the glaring defects of the present system, but, notwithstanding the fact that it has been in operation for many years, that it has been repeatedly investigated, the existing evils pointed out by commissions and special committees, and remedies more or less judicious many times proposed, he had no better recommendation to make than that a new commission be appointed to put the task over yet another year. The State Assessors, in their annual report, are emphatic in their condemnation of the laws as they stand, and present specific statements showing the inequalities and injustice of their operation, but they, too, propose that they be allowed to go on working injustice for the present, taking unduly from one class, to the relief of another, while a commission attempts to see what can be done about it. In both branches of the Legislature the same weakness is displayed, and the same desire to stave off grappling with the difficulty, and to throw the burden of preparing legislation upon a special body of men, whose work would possibly stand little better chance of adoption than that of their predecessors.

A few men have shown an appreciation of the pressing importance of the subject and have made persistent efforts to spur their fellow-legislators up to a discussion of it, at least, with a view to evolving some basis of action that will stand a chance of finding acceptance. But their efforts, thus far, have been without avail. All proposed measures have been quietly turned over to committees, without consideration of their merits, in the evident hope that that would be the last of them. The attempt made near the beginning of the session to get the Finance Committee of the Senate to consider a definite plan and report upon it in some shape was, after a month's delay, defeated by instructing the committee to report "by bill or otherwise" in ten days. That this was regarded as mere trifling was shown by the fact that the committee did nothing at all about it, and to all appearances nobody expected it would. Then came the joint special committee arrangement for getting rid of the subject for the time being, and all propositions were turned over to that body in advance of its existence. It would be well enough to have a joint special committee devote itself to the subject, if there were better indications of a purpose to get some action from it likely to be accepted, or to work out of the results of its labor the needed modifications of the law. But so persistently has the desire to have the subject turned over to a commission, to make its report next Winter, asserted itself, and so unconquerable has the disposition appeared to evade practical action now, that there is little encouragement to be derived from the appointment of a committee to take the matter in hand, after two months of the session have gone by and the time of crowded and hasty work draws on. Mr. Alvord, in declining to serve on the part of the Assembly, sneers at the composition of the committee, and intimates that no good is likely to come of it. His motive for refusing to give it the aid of his mighty mind and valuable experience may be due to despair of accomplishing anything with such inferior colleagues, or it may spring from no very enthusiastic desire to have anything accomplished in the direction where it is most loudly called for.

It is vain to represent that fresh investigation of the general subject is necessary, and that the needful laws can be formulated only by months of labor based on such investigation. The general principles of taxation are sufficiently understood by those who are competent to deal with the subject, and those who are not would be little benefited by a formal reiteration of them. The defects of the present laws have been repeatedly pointed out, and the means of remedying them have been often suggested. What is called for at present is simply a clear and vigorous embodiment of well-known principles in measures judiciously devised for carrying them into effect. There are men in the State competent to effect this, and they have studied the subject so long that they do not need months in which to go over the ground of their studies afresh. If the committee includes none of these, doubtless their assistance could be had. There is really no reason for new investigations or further delay, but there is a very evident need of an earnest desire and a genuine determination to do something. The real difficulty is that there are powerful interests which are benefited by the existing inequalities, and these apparently find representation in the Legislature more effectually than do the wider interests of the community at large. Unfortunately, there seems not to be that general comprehension of the wrongs and injustice of unequal taxation that is necessary to generate a very effective public sentiment on the subject, but there is nevertheless a wide-spread understanding that reform is needed, and that the need is acknowledged on all hands, and a continued evasion of duty on the part of legislators cannot fail to produce effect upon the minds of constituents. Those who make earnest efforts to perform their whole duty in regard to this subject ought to be remembered, and those who shirk should be regarded as failing in their responsibility to the public.

SOME VISITING STATESMEN.

The newspaper reports of the interviews between the visiting committees of the San Francisco Sand Lots and the business men whom they call upon contain much curious reading. It does not seem to be thought an impertinence for a crowd of men and women, marching in procession, to send a deputation into an office, factory, or shop, and ask the proprietors to sign an agreement not to employ Chinese laborers. Here and there, these queer visitors find an independent and willful citizen, who has the courage to say that he will manage his business in his own way. But, for the most part, those who do employ Chinese are ready to apologize for and defend their action. Wages are high in San Francisco, as compared with prices in the Eastern States. For example, the City Hall Commissioners lately adopted a resolution fixing the pay of laborers, employed in laying concrete pavement in the new city building, at $75 per month. One of the business men who had been waited on by a Sand Lots committee told them that 15,000 laboring men could make $1 50 at mining on the Sacramento River, above Red Bluff; and this statement was not contradicted. When the visitors from the Sand Lots demand the immediate discharge of Chinese workers, the commonest reply is that the employers cannot compete with Eastern manufacturers who do not employ Chinese labor. A cigar manufacturer, who said that he began life as a boot-black, told his inquisitors that he had vainly tried to secure contracts with Eastern dealers to furnish him with cigars at the rate of 1,000,000 per month, which he could sell in San Francisco, and cease his own manufacture. The committee did not seem to see that this was an evasion of their demand. What they ask is that Chinese workmen shall be discharged and white men taken in their places at an advanced rate of wages. On this point, one of the Sand Lots orators lately said that the white man who is willing to work for less than $2 per day does not deserve to live. And this admirable sentiment was cheered to the echo.

One of the inquisitive committees heard some sound sense from a Mr. J. W. Schaeffer, a member of a Chinese-employing firm of cigar-makers. He said that he would sign no paper and submit to no dictation as to the manner in which his business was to be conducted. He had been a member and one of the founders of an anti-coolie association, and he had seen his fellow-members buying fish of Chinese dealers, and sending their clothing to Chinese laundries. If the men of small means, who patronize the "saloons," would get the owners of those places to buy white-labor cigars, at the rate of 1,000 a month, they would be supplied. Said he: "The people of the middle and upper classes patronize white labor. The poorer people have to go to the Chinese. They are the ones who support them and keep them here." If boys, young men, and young women would learn the cigar-making trade, they would get work in plenty. But they will not do this work, and there are only 350 white men now in San Francisco who can be rated as cigar-makers. Obviously, this number cannot fill the demand for white labor. To manage his business with an exclusive employment of white labor, Mr. Schaeffer said, was simply impossible. This gentleman also threw a ray of light on the proceedings of some of the anti-Chinese associations when he offered to prove by the Government agents, that the Cigar-makers' Union had sold what are known as "white labor stamps" to be placed on boxes of cigars made by Chinamen employed by a Chinese firm. This may be the original foundation of the capital story told of a white man, who, seeing a Chinaman branding his cigar-boxes with the legend "The Chinese must go," asked for an explanation and was told, "Sand Lot man he see um, and he buy um." One can imagine the secret howls of derision with which the heathen Chinee thus plays on the prejudices of the Melican man and brother.

Generally speaking, the result of the interviews between the Sand Lots inquisitors and the employers of Chinese, was not satisfactory to the former. As the new Constitution of the State absolutely prohibits the employment of Chinese by corporations chartered under State law, the Kearneyites threaten the new statute and its penalties on this class of employers. But, in some cases, officers of corporations while denying that they make use of Chinese labor to any extent, refuse to obey the law until its constitutionality has been affirmed. A suit to determine this question has been taken to the United States Circuit Court, the defendant being the President of a corporation employing one Chinaman. The replies of mechanics and manufacturers to the visiting committees show the necessity for an apprentice law. One manufacturer complained that the laws of the State and of the trades-unions had destroyed the system of apprenticeships; consequently, while the boys are growing up in idleness and vice, skilled white labor is unattainable. Lads and young men work six months at a trade, spoiling more material than their labor is worth, and then leave without warning. One manufacturer said that if he could be sure of apprentices who would stay even two years, he would be satisfied. The general impression which a disinterested reader gets from the newspaper reports is that the statements concerning destitution in San Francisco are very much exaggerated; that the men who demand the expulsion of the Chinese are mainly incompetent to replace the men whom they desire to drive out, and that the rate of wages demanded by the agitators is much too high for any normal condition of commercial industry.

HYPOCRISY AND HONESTY.

Whatever difference of religious views there may be among intelligent and honest men, there is a general agreement as to the sincerity and honesty of Christian ministers. The Presbyterian may strongly dislike the theology of the Episcopalian, and the Episcopalian may find grave fault with the teaching and practice of the Methodist minister, but that the great majority of the men who stand at the altar or occupy the pulpit are honest and conscientious no fair-minded man ventures to doubt. There is, however, a certain Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., who, although he is, apparently, a minister of one of the so-called evangelical denominations, has a very poor opinion of his fellow-ministers. He claims, in a leading article published in the last number of the *Independent*, that "the fact is notorious" that "perhaps a quarter, perhaps a half, of the educated ministers in our leading evangelical denominations" are cowardly hypocrites. It is true that he does not apply to them these plain epithets, but he accuses them of acts of which no man who is not both a coward and a hypocrite could be guilty. Obviously, the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., shares Mr. "Bob" Ingersoll's estimate of evangelical ministers, though he lacks the boldness to echo that eminent Western theologian's untrammeled epithets.

The Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., charges that "perhaps a half" of his fellow-ministers do not believe the religion which they preach. He himself has rejected the old-fashioned theory that the Bible is the infallible word of God, and declares in the *Independent* that the story of the "fall of man told in Genesis is no more the record of actual occurrences than is the parable of the prodigal son." This belief—or rather disbelief—he tells us, is shared by "perhaps a half" of all the educated evangelical ministers in this country. Now, when we remember that these men lack the courage to emulate Mr. Ward's frank confession of skepticism, we must admit that they are cowards, and when to the cowardice they add the hypocrisy of preaching a religion which they disbelieve, it is clear that they are cowardly hypocrites.

Of course, it is idle to pretend that a minister can be a believer in evangelical Christianity who denies the inspiration of the Bible and ridicules the story of the fall. If the Bible is not a revelation from God, and, therefore, infallibly true, all its assertions as to eternal life and the way to secure it are simply the opinions of certain respectable Jewish writers, and are worth no more than the opinions of Tom, Dick, or Harry as to any subject concerning which these hypothetical persons know, and can know, nothing whatever. If the story of the fall is not true, then the religion taught by Christ is based on a mistake. The whole theory of the need of a Divine Redeemer rests upon the theory of the fall of man, and if Adam was a myth, Christ was unnecessary. Probably, the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., will admit that Christ was a well-meaning teacher, and that, on the whole, his religion has been a benefit to the world, but when he rejects the story of the fall, he must necessarily reject Christ's atonement; and must look with pity upon St. Paul as a feather-headed enthusiast, who might have avoided the betrayal of his ignorance made in his Epistles had he taken the pains to ascertain the mythical character of the story of the fall before sitting down to write them.

If it be really true, as the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., asserts, that "perhaps a half of the educated ministers in our leading 'evangelical denominations'" hold these opinions, it is a serious affair. Probably, by "leading evangelical denominations" he means the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist sects. Most people had supposed that, with the exception of the occasional black sheep to be found in every fold, the ministers of these denominations were really honest, God-fearing men. It appears that, on the contrary, they are cowards who dare not confess their infidelity, and hypocrites who profess what they do not believe, in order to retain their grasp on their salaries. Men capable of this degree of baseness are doubtless capable of all forms of safe and sneaking rascality. Hereafter, cautious people should remember when they meet a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or a Baptist minister, that the chances are even that he will pick their pockets or steal their mantel ornaments. The attention of the Police ought to be called to this dangerous class of men. We cannot tell what countless crimes have already been committed by those wicked ministers while yet unmasked; but now that we know their detestable character, we are bound to take all possible precautions against them. The Church of Rome can hardly fail to look with some satisfaction on the revelation of depravity thus made by the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D. That gentleman does not, of course, include the Roman Catholic Church among "evangelical denominations," and hence does not charge her priests with dishonesty and hypocrisy. Persons who believe Mr. Ward's assertions will naturally either reject all religions or will seek refuge in the Church that is not open to his censures. Were he the typical Jesuit of the novelist he could not do more effective work for Rome than he is doing.

Perhaps, after all, he is mistaken. "Perhaps a half" of our evangelical ministers are honest men and really believe what they preach. In this case the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., needs their attention. If his charge is untrue, he is guilty of an atrocious libel. The earnest, sincere, noble men whom he has libeled by imputing to them cowardice and hypocrisy may, perhaps, inquire who he is and test his right to remain a minister of one of the evangelical denominations against which he has made such gross accusations.

Judge Lawrence finds from the papers submitted to him in the Cowley case that the prisoner has had a perfectly fair and impartial trial; that the court which tried him had complete and ample jurisdiction; and that every presumption is in favor of the justice and validity of the judgment. Without questioning the right of Cowley's friends to renew their appeal before every Supreme Court Judge in the State, and without prejudice to their appeal to the General Term, it is to be hoped that the reverend criminal will be compelled to await on the Island the result of the legal contest in his favor. That Cowley followed a priestly calling simply adds to the atrocity of his crimes against law and humanity, and certainly does not entitle him to any more consideration than if he had followed the profession of a burglar. Mr. Cowley in a convict's suit will be a much more impressive illustration of the passionless impartiality of Justice than Mr. Cowley awaiting in the Tombs the success of a long series of motions to liberate him on bail pending the hearing of his appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered three important decisions yesterday affecting the validity of the Federal laws intended to prevent the exclusion of colored citizens from serving on juries. In the first, or West Virginia, case, the petitioner, a colored man, who had been indicted for murder, had been denied by the laws of the State the legal protection of the laws which is guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, inasmuch as those laws excluded members of his race from serving on juries. The court holds that such exclusion is a denial of equal protection, and that the section of the Revised Statutes providing for the transfer of such cases to the Federal court is constitutional and applies in this particular case. Though its reasoning is very clear, it is a fact worth noting that Justices Field and Clifford dissent from the decision. The second is the case in which Judge Rives, of Virginia, figured conspicuously in taking two colored prisoners out of the hands of the State court, and assuming jurisdiction of their case, because, although the laws of that State do not exclude colored men from the jury-box, there were in fact none on the jury which tried them, and their demand that there should be was denied. The court holds that this was not a denial of equal protection of the laws *by the State*, and that there was no ground for taking the case from the State tribunal. The decision is, accordingly, against Judge Rives's position, and sends the case back. A fine distinction is drawn between the action of a State through its authorities or officers in advance of trial and of individuals after a trial has begun. The third case also comes from Virginia, and arises under the act of March, 1875, providing a penalty for the exclusion of colored men from juries. Judge Coles did effect such exclusion, and was arrested and brought before the Federal court. He claimed that the arrest was unwarranted, and the court had no jurisdiction, but the present decision is against him, and affirms the validity of the act of 1875. The three cases involve distinct points, and very clearly settle them.

It is reported in a dispatch from Washington that Dr. Lick's claim to priority in the invention of a method of transmitting light by electricity is disputed by Messrs. T. A. Connolly and T. J. McTighe, two electricians, who were recently brought into notice by the invention of a patented device intended to enable users of the telephone to communicate directly with each other, without the aid of an operator at the central station. They declare positively that they have reproduced images by electricity, and they have filed at the Patent Office the papers necessary to establish the priority of their claim. Their instrument, nameless as yet, but which may be called the telephote, or the telepticon, seems to be of a much narrower capacity than the diaphote, for it is only claimed that it will, speaking roughly, take photographs at long distances; but its theory is said to be similar to that of the diaphote, and its construction is much simpler. Very great reserve is necessary in speaking of such rumored inventions as these, but having in mind very recent recollections of the scarcely less wonderful discovery of means to reproduce and transmit sound, it would be rash to express an opinion without greater and more exact details than have yet been given. Credulity and incredulity alike have their dangers in this age of wonders.

It is entirely safe to say that March is, at least throughout this latitude, the most detested and, indeed, the most detestable, month of the whole year. An odious quality belongs to it peculiarly its own. Although coupled with Spring, it totally misrepresents that season, and, in fact, fails to denote any season. Winter has its charms, and many of them; Spring, Summer, Autumn have each their special glories, but March has almost nothing to recommend it. The other months ought to hold a convention, and disown their vicious, well-nigh uniformly ill-behaved sister. She should be driven out, branded as illegitimate and past redemption. "As disagreeable as March" ought to be a popular simile, for everybody in this part of the country is very apt to be reminded, soon after the month has begun, of its forbidding character. It happens not unfrequently that a good deal of March passes without revealing its true nature; but it is pretty certain to make up for any neglect of opportunity to have been uninviting, even though it be as late as April or May. We seem unable to get rid of March weather even when we have got rid of March itself. Ill-fortune compels us to suffer from so many days of raw, shivering, marrow-chilling temperature, with sharp gusts of cutting wind and clouds of dust that fill eyes, nostrils, mouth, and ears; destroy our temper, paralyze our will, and make us feel misanthropic. A man who does a very mean thing, who utters a cynical sentiment, or who is lacking in any proper duty during March, should be regarded leniently, for it may be all due to the adverse influence of the month. The moral or immoral influences of March must be potent, and should be taken into account in judging of human conduct. A true saint might be a direful sinner for the next four weeks. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors named it *Hlyd monath*, stormy month, and *Hraed monath*, rugged month, with a great deal of fitness, but here it is more than that—it is unequivocally a repulsive month. It was the first month of the old Roman year. Happily it has been changed. Most of us are more or less impressed by the beginning of the year; we form from it, unreasonable though it be, favorable or unfavorable augury of what is to come. And who could have any hope, any fair dreams, any noble ambition, respecting a year which opened with March, especially if it should be as abhorrent as March generally is with us?

Those persons and institutions that make a business of lending money on bond and mortgage will do well to note a decision just rendered by the United States Supreme Court. A man applied to a firm of brokers in Washington, to negotiate for him a loan of $3,500. He offered as security certain real estate, which he represented to be his, and produced the certificate of a well-known lawyer of Washington, that the title was good. On application of the brokers, the National Savings Bank of the District of Columbia advanced the loan, taking a negotiable note signed by the borrower, a trust-deed of the property, and the lawyer's certificate as to the title, which the bank required should be brought down to the date of the loan. The note became due in a year, but was not paid. The bank proceeded to sell the premises under the trust-deed, when it was discovered that the pretended owner to whom the loan had been made had no title to the property, but had transferred it before negotiations for the loan were begun. The deed had been duly executed and recorded, but had been overlooked by the lawyer who examined the title. It was not claimed that the lawyer in certifying that the claimant's title was good had acted fraudulently or dishonestly. He had made a fatal mistake, but it was the result of negligence. The bank now sued the lawyer for damages, claiming that it had sustained loss by reason of his erroneous certificate as to the title. The Supreme Court holds that the lawyer is not liable. The court fully concedes that an attorney who holds himself out as competent to examine titles to real estate is bound to exercise reasonable care and skill in his profession, and that he is liable for damages which result from his negligence or incompetency. But he is liable to his client, and not to a third person, unless, perhaps, in a case of fraud, falsehood, or collusion. In the case before the court there had been no contract between the bank and the defendant attorney; hence, the latter was not liable for the loss sustained by the former. Three of the eight Justices, (Mr. Justice Hunt being absent,) dissented from this opinion. Among them was Chief-Justice Waite, who thought that "if a lawyer, employed to examine and certify to the recorded title of real property, gives his client a certificate which he knows, or ought to know, is to be used by the client in some business transaction with another person as evidence of the facts certified to, he is liable to such other person relying on his certificate for any loss resulting from his failure to find on record a conveyance affecting the title, which, by the use of ordinary professional care and skill, he might have found."

AMUSEMENTS.

"LUCIA" AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Mapleson's Spring season of Italian opera was appropriately opened on the first day of Spring. The Academy of Music was well filled, and the audience was evidently in excellent humor for opera—attentive and decidedly enthusiastic. Though "Lucia" is by no means possessed of the attractions of novelty, its representation last night was made more than usually interesting by the first appearance in New-York of Mlle. Marimon in the rôle o the heroine, and by the strength of the cast, which included Signor Campanini as Edgardo, Signor Galassi as Ashton, and Herr Behrens as Raimondo. With the promptness which has always been characteristic of the management, Signor Arditi took up his baton at 8 o'clock, while the audience was engaged in getting to their seats. The welcome to this most efficient of operatic conductors was exceedingly complimentary, but would undoubtedly have been more pronounced if the house had been better filled at the time. The principal artists as they appeared were all warmly applauded, and in the case of Signor Campanini there was something of an ovation when he first came on the stage, the like of which has not been witnessed before. He was compelled to remain for some moments bowing his acknowledgments of this most hearty and spontaneous tribute to his genius. The opera was smoothly performed, the chorus and orchestra being perfectly at home in their work and under complete control of the conductor. Mlle. Marimon's Lucia was not entirely even in its excellence. In the first act she seemed either to be reserving her powers, or, what is more probable, to have not recovered from the fatigues of her recent travels, and though she sang with exquisite delicacy in the "Perche non ho del vento," she was not as effective as in subsequent numbers. The second act afforded her a better opportunity, which she improved, and finally, in the mad scene of the third act, she showed the quality of her voice and her consummate abilities as a vocalist. It was a beautiful performance, and would have been counted supremely good in any one else, though the public have learned to expect something phenomenal from her, and are hardly prepared for anything less. At the conclusion of the mad scene she was several times recalled and applauded in the warmest and most genuine manner. As to Campanini's Edgardo, there was evidently no difference of opinion in the house. His acting was not the least effective part of his performance, and was one of the most powerful dramatic efforts to be seen on any stage. To be a really great actor in opera is a far more difficult task than is generally understood. Where every phrase must be delivered in fixed time and tones, and every movement must be measured by the necessities of the music, it is very easy to make intensity and dramatic vigor seem awkward or grotesque. For these reasons, probably, so few operatic artists, comparatively speaking, attempt to make a feature of their acting, and so very few are at all successful. If Signor Campanini were but an indifferent singer his Edgardo last night would still have deserved to take rank with the highest of dramatic achievements. But as he was in good voice and sang with his customary taste and spirit, there is nothing but praise to record. Signor Galassi was entirely satisfactory as Ashton, but Signor Behrens was not up to his usual standard in his aria in the third act. The "Chi mi frena" was superbly sung by all the artists, and excited a storm of applause, which made a partial repetition of the scene imperative.

JOSEFFY'S CHOPIN CONCERT.

The many admirers of Herr Joseffy's piano-playing enjoyed an excellent opportunity to hear this artist at his best last night at Chickering Hall in a programme which contained Chopin's E minor concerto, F minor concerto, and the "Andante Spianato," and "Polonaise." Joseffy plays Chopin with rare taste and expression, and evidently feels at ease in his works. He had a very good small orchestra, under Mr. Carlberg's direction, to sustain him, and showed no traces of the recent accident which prevented his touching the piano for several weeks. The audience was large, and of the same musical character and intelligence that have distinguished the previous concerts, many of the best-known professional and amateur pianists being present. As to the quality of Joseffy's performance there is nothing to be added to what has been said before. The same marvelous technique, perfect accuracy, and freedom from display were all as noticeable as before, and the ability of the artist to make the most delicate pianissimo passages as distinct and crisp as others, which is one of Joseffy's most marked characteristics, was conspicuous in his performance last night. On Wednesday evening Joseffy will appear in a concert of chamber music.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Several fresh features were added last evening to the entertainment now to be seen at Booth's Theatre, and these make it more bright and interesting than ever. As a popular combination of frolic, music, and dancing, "Humpty Dumpty" fills its place admirably. It may be objected that its machinery is somewhat mixed up; that, so to speak, its wheels do not run smoothly together; but no one thinks of this, since the piece is like a panorama, each picture of which is attractive in itself. The amusing Rajade troupe—lately forming part of the "Enchantment" company—now appear in the second act; though the most notable performance in this act is given by the Japanese, Prince Katanoshin, whose movements are marked by rare suppleness and grace, and whose juggling is the perfection of finesse. The dancing, as a whole, is pleasing, though it is not what it should be; we make an exception in favor of Mlle. Bonfanti, which is delightfully artistic, though devoid of that "gymnastic" manner which has lately grown popular. Mlle. Bonfanti's action is rapid and light, her steps agile, her style charming; to see her dance is to see the harmony of motion. It is almost needless to add that the Spanish Students are still favorites of the public, and one of their encores last night—"Little Sallie Waters"—seemed to give special pleasure. The fun of the pantomime, the beauty of the scenery, and various other accessories add to the attractiveness of "Humpty Dumpty," which will hold the stage for some time longer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The public would not, probably, endure a revival of "Pinafore," save under exceptional circumstances; as it is, they will be glad to hear the favorite operetta sung by a company composed of really fine vocalists. The "Ideals" is the name of such a company which appeared last night at Niblo's for the first time here, though it has won a high reputation throughout the land. Mr. Myron W. Whitney, the celebrated oratorio singer, was the Captain Corcoran, Miss Mary Beebe the Josephine, and Miss Adelaide Phillipps the Little Buttercup. Among the others in the cast were Miss Adelaide Detchon, Mr. H. C. Barnabee, Mr. George Frothingham, and W. H. Fessenden. The chorus was very large, well made up, and carefully trained. In short, the performance was the most perfect, musically at least, that has yet been given in this City. The "Ideals" have been engaged for but a short period.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 1.—In the Senate and House to-day, the Oleomargarine bill was amended and passed. It prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Iowa, under heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment.

A GREAT WELSH SEAPORT

THE TRADE OF CARDIFF WITH THE UNITED STATES.

GROWTH AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PORT—WHAT SHE SENDS TO AMERICA—THE MARQUIS OF BUTE'S POSSESSIONS.

CARDIFF, South Wales, Feb. 17.—The navies of the world might float securely in the port of Cardiff. No town has progressed more in material prosperity during the last score of years. In less than a quarter of a century it has grown from a population of 20,000 to something approaching 100,000. Twenty years ago I knew it with one newspaper, an old-fashioned weekly journal. To-day it is represented by two first-class daily papers—the *Western Mail* and the *South Wales Daily News*. If I had been dropped down upon Cardiff from "the balloon of the future," I should not have known the place. It was a little, dirty, insignificant town; it is now a handsome city. An American could not fail to be satisfied with it; for the busiest, most imposing, and cleanest-looking stores in the place are the American shops and markets where transatlantic produce is sold. While not a single steamer trades direct to Swansea, there is a line to Cardiff, and you can buy every kind of fresh American produce here, including beef, bacon, turkeys, fowls, eggs, cheese, butter, hominy, preserved meats, fruits, &c. The town is quite lively now, and the renewal of trade is regarded as an established reality.

THE CONSUL INTERVIEWED.

It is a faded eagle that guards the portal of the American Consulate at Cardiff; a worn, weather-beaten bird, the most venerable thing in the busy Bute road leading to the busy Bute docks.

"Why do you not renovate the majestic king of the air?" I asked Mr. Wirt Sikes, the representative of the United States, who met me at the door. "I found it here almost as dirty and time-stained as you see it," he said, looking up admiringly at the sign, "and I would not have it cleaned on any account; they like old things in England, old institutions, relics, antiquities." An unpretentious office, the apartment of the Consulate, but it is better situated than the other head-quarters of foreign Governments.

"What is the steam connection between America and Cardiff?" I asked.

"There are three steamers running; they are known as the Edwards Line; they go between here and New-York; they take out general cargoes, and come back to this port laden with tinned meats, corn, wheat, cheese, bacon, butter, &c."

"I notice huge advertisements on the walls and street cars referring to the American markets in Cardiff; what are they?"

"There are," answered the Consul, "three American markets or stores here on a very large scale, regular established buildings for the sale of American produce. They do an immense trade. Hopkins's market is the largest. Johnson, Miles & Co. are the great produce brokers here, and besides their large wholesale dealings, they have stores of their own, conducted under the name of Stuart & Co., both at Cardiff and Swansea."

"The live stock trade, I hear, has declined?"

"Yes, since the Government restrictions; but it is reviving again, since the arrangements for slaughtering on the spot have been perfected. The fresh beef did not sell well at first, imported dead; but it is improving. Cardiff prefers the stock being killed here, and this trade is sure to become brisk again."

"With regard to the revival of business in the district—I mean more particularly in iron, coal, and the staple trades of Wales—do you consider it likely to be permanent?"

"Yes."

The Consul handed me the following document, in courteous response to a request I had made a few days previously. It shows the value of declared exports from the Consular district of Cardiff (including the agencies of Newport, Swansea, Lianelly, and Milford Haven) to the United States during the year ending Sept. 30, 1879:

Articles.	*Total for the Year.*
Tin plates	$178,495 60
Spiegel-eisen	213,369 30
Steam coal	20,648 78
Arsenic	1,467 44
Medicine	146 51
Bricks and cement	3,158 25
Soft homo. rods	74,681 32
Drawn wire	449 67
Nails	286 80
Rotten-stone	2,828 43
Oxalic acid	1,467 56
Patent coke	6,117 26
Black taggers	2,955 70
Indigo auxiliary	465 09
Rail crops	7,593 78
Steel shoes and dies	5,564 35
Tin taggers	761 73
Books	962 28
Railway iron	85,330 54
Best puddled bars	560 48
Total in United States gold	$607,331 57
Total for preceding year	296,903 74
Increase	$310,427 83

"From the above figures I conclude that the tin-plate trade is a Swansea specialty?"

"Yes."

"And what is spiegel-eisen, the second article in the account?"

"That is our local iron; and, by the way, the iron-masters complain bitterly of the American tariffs, more particularly as they find Belgium a severe competitor. The Belgians can produce iron cheaper than the Welsh; but it is not so good in quality. By the way, touching American imports to Cardiff, I forgot to mention that many domestic articles come here, such as saucepans, kitchen utensils, spring mattresses, and other kindred articles. And, in regard to the revival of the coal trade, it may be noted that within the past two months coal has made a permanent advance of 1s. per ton. You will notice in the statement of exports, 'Black Taggers.' They are a species of button, or the framework of buttons, and were the great manufacture of Booker & Co., who may be said to have brought the West of England Bank to grief."

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the United Kingdom, just issued for January, indorse the general opinion as to the reality of the trade revival. The total declared value of exports for the month was £16,912,858, as against £14,196,518 in January, 1879, and £15,423,911 in January, 1878. The Cardiff returns of iron, steel, coal, and tin exports for the month are very remarkable:

	Jan. 1878.	Jan. 1879.	Jan. 1880.
Iron and steel rails	18,997	15,386	40,059
Steel rails	7,256	10,911	28,916
Iron rails	11,731	4,475	11,143
Pig-iron	42,943	47,534	102,565
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod	18,312	11,539	28,357
Railroad iron	31,832	20,473	46,778
Coal, coke, and fuel	1,012,542	1,047,369	1,299,789
Bunker coal	299,201	328,083	398,315
Tin plates	11,776	12,656	19,869
Copper plates	80,755	61,139	81,965

The chief exports of iron and steel rails were to the United States and British India, the latter considerably leading the former. America is buying enormous quantities of tin plates. She is also "Taffy's" best customer for pig-iron, though Belgium and Holland are sending in large orders. The United States took, in January, 56,570 tons, as against 1,000 and 3,000 in the corresponding months of the two previous years. As regards tin plates, the United States took more than double the quantity in January, 1880, than was taken in January, 1879—the difference in value being the difference between £152,000 and £362,000. In all kinds of railway iron sent to the United States the market has practically gone up since January, 1878, from nothing to 15,000 tons. It is curious to look back and note the gradual, yet startling, development of the coal trade of Cardiff, as evidenced by the following figures taken from the Customs returns for 30 odd years, ending 1876, at which it reached its highest point:

Years.	Foreign, Tons.	Coastwise, Tons.
1840	3,312	162,583
1845	32,498	414,159
1850	213,697	497,595
1860	793,627	455,047
1865	1,142,366	650,009
1868	1,450,941	698,525
1874	2,924,638	819,183
1875	2,800,510	837,394
1876	3,502,174	865,214

The "coastwise tons" show the home consumption of Welsh coal. The Marquis of Bute, who owns the docks, one of the finest properties in the world, is the proprietor of enormous wealth besides. In England he has an estate in Bedfordshire, derived from the third Earl of Bute; in Durham he has an estate which he inherited from the Claverings; in Wales he derives his Glamorganshire estates from the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke; in Scotland he owns nearly the whole of the Isle of Bute, which comes to him from the Stuarts; he has estates in the Counties of Ayr and Wigton, derived from the Crichtons, Earls of Dumfries. Among those who have the privilege of his acquaintance he is spoken of with respect and esteem. But when one reads of the possessions of the great British lords of the soil, one cannot help feeling that England has a great "land question" looming up for settlement at no very distant day.

Forbes, the war correspondent and lecturer, was here defending a suit at the Assizes brought against him under the following circumstances: Mr. Jackson, of the Philharmonic Theatre, Cardiff, engaged him for a series of appearances. At Newport, Forbes said he must curtail his lecture, in order to get back for the wedding breakfast of Millais's daughter. Jackson contested Forbes's right to abbreviate; a dispute arose; Jackson said he would not pay if the discourse was shortened. Then Forbes said he would not ascend the platform unless he had his money in advance; then Jackson told this to the audience; then Forbes would not lecture at all, and the audience sallied forth and hooted him to the railway depot. Upon this Jackson sued him, for breach of contract, for $150 or $200 expenses. The suit came on at the Assizes this week, and created immense local interest. Forbes offered to pay $100 and "settle it." Jackson declined the offer. The trial came on, and the verdict was given for Forbes, the estimated costs of the suit, about $2,000, falling on Jackson, who is a man of means, and "a good fellow to boot," though in this affair ill-advised. Forbes tells me he hopes to lecture in America at the end of the present year.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Florida Republican State Convention is to be held in Gainesville, Alachua County, on Wednesday, May 12.

Twenty-seven cadets of Class No. 3 of the Virginia Military Institute were dismissed last week for insubordination.

The Boston *Advertiser* calls for the removal of Postmaster-General Key, "now that he openly shares the responsibility with Mr. Brady."

A Bostonian, who sailed from this port Jan. 21, writes back from Queenstown that the Rev. W. H. H. Murray was on board the steamer bound for Liverpool.

Mrs. Betsey Henderson, of Boston, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Miner, of whose church she is a member, preached a memorial discourse in the morning.

An Indiana man, who is an applicant for divorce, alleges, among other things, that his wife, although well knowing him to be a Democrat, refused to let him read Democratic papers in his house.

The Louisville *Democrat* is pleased to think that the selection of Cincinnati for the Democratic National Convention may be taken as, in a general way, favorable to the selection of some Western man for the head of the Presidential ticket. The party has had bad luck with New-York candidates, it says.

A bill is being vigorously pushed in the Legislature of Iowa providing for a State Commissioner of Immigration, at a salary of $1,000 per year and $5,000 for the expenses of the commission, and also for honorary Commissioners, to serve without pay. The State has now 20 honorary Commissioners, who are paid nothing and do nothing.

The call for the meeting of the Missouri Republican State Committee at St. Louis on the 11th inst. requests every member to be present in person or by substitute from his own district, as matters of great interest to the party will require action, and says that earnest work, cool deliberation, and harmony of action are all required to effect anything for the party in that State.

A story is retold by the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of good old Father Sewall, of that State, who, when once asked to lead the devotions of the meetings in a monthly concert of prayer for the conversion of the world, arose, and, after fumbling in his pocket for a coin, at last brought it out and handed it to the presiding officer of the occasion, saying—as if to himself—"I can't pray any till I've given something."

Col. William H. McCardle has reported to the Legislature of Mississippi that he has found *two years' time quite inadequate to the work of compiling* the military records of the State during the war of the rebellion, although he has already accomplished much. His wish, he says, is under the authority conferred upon him to rescue from the oblivion of the past and preserve for the future the name and the record of every Mississippi soldier, officer, and private alike who served in the Confederate Army. Whether he shall go on depends upon the Legislature.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) closes its leading article in Saturday's issue as follows: "Mr. Tilden is the victim of a Democratic quarrel in a Democratic State absolutely essential to Democratic success. Seventy-seven thousand Democratic votes in New-York were cast against Mr. Tilden last November. New-York has 35 Electoral votes. Unless Mr. Tilden can soothe the differences in his own State, it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that he would be an exceedingly dangerous candidate to his party in his own State. But Mr. Tilden can name the Democratic candidate that can be elected and inaugurated. Can he rise to the height of giving away a nomination for the Presidency?"

The Chicago *Times* of Saturday contributes the following to the political gossip of the day: "A prominent Democrat of this city, who has all along been a tried and true supporter of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency, informed a representative of the *Times* yesterday that he has quite recently received advices from Mr. Tilden to the effect that he is not a candidate, and that in retiring from the contest he is acting in the interest of Senator David Davis, and that Mr. Tilden will in a few weeks, at most, formally announce his retirement in an open letter, in which he will indicate his desire that Senator Davis shall be the candidate. The gentleman stated further that this will be followed by a letter from Senator Davis explanatory of his position in relation to the political issues before the people, thus formally opening his boom."

THE STRIKING MECHANICS.

The striking cabinet-makers of Henry Hermann's establishment met yesterday in the Germania Assembly Rooms, when speeches in favor of standing firm in their demands were made. Liberal subscriptions to aid the strikers were reported from various furniture-shops. Steinway & Son's striking piano-makers met last evening at Turtle Bay Park, at which the proposed lock-out by the employers was freely discussed. The speakers expressed no fear of a lock-out, declaring that such a thing would never happen in the piano trade. One or two speakers made fierce tirades against the press, which they declared to be antagonistic to the working-classes. The Treasurer of the Piano-makers' Union was busy all the evening receiving money collected for the strikers among the workmen in other piano manufactories. Large sums have been received from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Out of the 600 men on strike, about 75 applied for aid last evening. They are helped according to their needs, the highest amount paid being $5 per week. The employes of Kranich & Bach say their recent meeting at No. 200 Third-avenue was not to agitate for an increase of wages but to sustain the Steinway strikers. The Trades Council, of New-York, better known as the Amalgamated Labor Union, met at Coburger Hall, in Stanton-street, last evening, and appointed a delegation to go to Albany this morning to help along certain legislative measures. The delegation consists of Messrs. John Fortune, President, and Edward Keene, Secretary of the Trades Council. They will argue in favor of the bill prohibiting the employment of convict labor. There was some talk yesterday of an impending demand for more wages by the boiler-makers and machinists, but inquiry at several large iron and ship-building establishments failed to find any trace of a strike. The men want, it is said, an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, March 1.—Mr. P. Lorillard's b. g. Parole retired on Saturday to the fifth place in the betting on the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap, which is to be run at the Lincoln Spring meeting, March 17. One hundred to six was freely offered on rumors that he would not start, because the market is forestalled, and his owner cannot get satisfactory bets. To-day's *Sportsman* says: "Parole's backers need feel no uneasiness. He will certainly start, and, in view of his satisfactory condition, will certainly run well. To-day Parole is again first favorite at twelve to one."

The Cambridge University crew made their first appearance on the Thames at Kingston to-day. Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are expected at Putney early next week.

DEATH OF A DENTIST.

Alfred Goodell, a dentist residing at No. 142 East Twenty-seventh-street, fell from a horizontal bar at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, last night, and received injuries from which he died at 1 o'clock this morning.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ATTACKING HIS OLD EMPLOYERS.

CHARLES E. SMITH ANNOYS THE ALBANY JOURNAL WITH A DEMAND FOR A RECEIVER.

ALBANY, March 1.—Papers and affidavits, signed by Charles E. Smith, recently editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, will be presented to Justice Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, to-morrow, by the Hon. Henry Smith, of the counsel for Mr. Smith, asking for the appointment of a Receiver for the *Journal* Company; and, further, that Philip Ten Eyck, the business manager, John Ten Eyck and John D. Parsons, the other stockholders, be directed to make an accounting of the affairs of the company. The order is returnable on Friday next. The affidavits recite that Mr. Smith purchased one-eighth interest in the *Journal* in 1870 for $15,500, on representations that the company was worth $125,000. Since purchasing he learns that the company owes large amounts of money.

The proprietors of the *Journal* regard this action of their late editor as a petty attempt at annoyance, which cannot receive the sanction of any respectable court. They have offered to have an accounting and to purchase the small interest in the paper held by Smith at a fair valuation, but this, it seems, would not serve the purpose of gratifying his petty spite. The appointment of a Receiver, as any lawyer knows, would never be authorized on any state of facts that Smith would be able to present. The papers were served on the proprietors of the *Journal* this evening.

VIRGINIA DEBT PROBLEMS.

THE RIDDLEBERGER BILL PASSED—PETERSBURG PREPARING TO PAY HER DEBT.

RICHMOND, Va., March 1.—Both houses of the General Assembly to-night passed and sent to the Governor for his approval the bill to re-establish the public credit, generally known as the Riddleberger bill. It reduces the principal of the State debt from $33,000,000 to $20,000,000, by eliminating the capitalized war and reconstruction interest, and fixes the rate of interest at 3 per cent.; the coupons on the new bonds are not to be receivable for taxes, nor are the new bonds to be exempt from taxation, and Treasurers of counties and cities are instructed not to receive coupons of the present consols and ten-forties for taxes, and a scheme for loan certificates is provided. It is intended further to outlaw the present tax-receivable coupons. The bill was opposed in both houses by the Conservatives, and was carried by the Readjusters, aided by most of the Republican members. From Gov. Holliday's record on this debt question, it is conceded that he will veto the bill, but should he let it become a law, or what is equally improbable, should it be passed over his veto, it will be submitted to the people at the November election, and if ratified by them, will then, and not until then, become operative.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 1.—At the regular monthly meeting of the City Council, this afternoon, the City Finance Committee reported the sale of 3,235 shares of preferred stock of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, owned by the city, and sold to pay its bonded debt, falling due on Aug. 1 next. The amount realized by the sale, which has been confirmed by the Council, is $163,500, which has been paid to the City Treasurer. The stock was purchased by Douglass Gordon, Thomas C. Jenkins, B. F. Newcomb, and Brown, Lowndes & Co., of Baltimore; Thomas Branch & Co., John Stewart, E. O. Nolting, and W. H. Palmer, of Richmond, and Laverne Eyre, of Accomac County, Va. The sale of the stock reduced the debt of the city $1,015,000.

DR. SCHULZE NO LONGER INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Harold Mann, the petitioner in the lunacy proceedings taken in the case of Dr. Augustine Schulze, the Mexican physician, appeared in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, and presented to Judges Hare and Fell his report, which contained the finding of the jury with reference to the mental condition of Dr. Schulze. The finding of the jury concludes as follows: "That the said Augustine Schulze was of unsound mind at the time he was placed in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, to-wit, in August, 1879, and that since that time he has greatly improved, and we now find him sane and fit to be restored to the care of his friends." A physician from France having been sent here by Dr. Schulze's sister, who lives in that country, it was announced that Dr. Schulze would immediately accompany the physician to France, and will sail from New-York next Wednesday.

OBTAINING HER INHERITANCE.

NEWARK, N. J., March 1.—An English legacy, which has been kept from the rightful heirs for several years, and over which there has been much litigation, has just reached its proper destination. Mrs. W. T. Brothington, residing at No. 193 Market-street, in this city, had ancestors who were Jews resident in England. When the Revolutionary war broke out, her grandfather, whose name was Sherlock, came to this country as a Lieutenant in the British Army. His commission was purchased for a large amount, and the paper, executed by Sir Henry Clinton, and dated Sept. 15, 1779, is still in Mrs. Brothington's possession. After the war, Lieut. Sherlock remained in this land and married a Christian woman. This so enraged his father in England that he disinherited him and willed his estate, valued at $200,000, to his own sister, who was, of course, Sherlock's aunt. When the aunt died, several years later, she bequeathed it all to Mrs. Brothington and a brother and sister in Philadelphia. No notice was given the American heirs, and Mrs. Brothington remained in complete ignorance of the legacy until three years ago, when she saw an advertisement respecting the estate in a New-York paper. She immediately commenced proceedings for the procurement of her share, and employed a London barrister for that purpose. A few days since she received $10,000, the remainder having been used for fees and court expenses. Mrs. Brothington seems well satisfied.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, March 1.—The Italian bark Luccadio, Capt. Ballestrino, from New-York Jan. 24, for Rotterdam, has arrived at Plymouth. She landed the crew of the British bark John Abbott, Capt. Croom, from Darien, for a port in the United Kingdom, which was abandoned with her rudder broken and in a sinking condition.

The British bark Nonantum, Capt. Wright, from Antwerp Jan. 10, for Philadelphia or New-York was spoken on Feb. 19, having lost her mainmast and mizzentopmast.

The Norwegian bark Concurrent, Capt. Gaspersen, which arrived here on Feb. 6, from New-York, has been much damaged in a collision.

Advices from St. Thomas, under date of Feb. 29, say that the American brig Tubal Cain, Capt. Stone, from Marseilles Jan. 24 for St. Thomas, is ashore there, and that she will become a total loss.

Advices from Pernambuco, dated Feb. 29, state that the British bark Mystery, Capt. Dennis, from New-York Jan. 21 for Anjier, struck Rocas, an island of the Atlantic, on Feb. 24, and foundered. Her crew was saved.

The Belgian steamer Hipparchus, Capt. Lyons, from New-York Feb. 14, has arrived here. The Hipparchus landed the crew of the British bark Ulster, Capt. Evans, from St. John, New-Brunswick, Jan. 29 for this port, which was abandoned water-logged.

The steamer Teutonia, which arrived at Liverpool to-day, fell in with the British ship The Craigs, Capt. Thiel, from Pensacola Dec. 24, for Greenock, having been abandoned, and put 12 men aboard of the vessel.

The British brig Rio Grande, Capt. Karran, from Galveston Dec. 27, for Liverpool, which was before reported by the Norwegian bark Varuna spoken at sea, damaged, has put into Queenstown, with the loss of her jib-boom and sails. She is short of provisions, and had her decks swept. The vessel is strained, but tight.

SUSPENDING A CHIEF OF POLICE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—Acting Mayor Brown, to-day, suspended from office Chief of Police Kennedy, for malfeasance, as specified in a report of a special committee of the Common Council which investigated Kennedy's actions while Chief of Police. Kennedy says he does not intend to give up the office until his term expires or he is removed by law, and claims that the acting Mayor is not pursuing a legal course of action.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

LEHNENVILLE, N. J., March 1.—James Maxwell, the son of a well-to-do farmer, was found dead in the woods to-day, with a load of shot in his head, and his gun lying by his side. It is supposed he accidentally shot himself while hunting. He was 28 years of age and unmarried.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A collision between two heavy freight trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, at Twenty-third-street, early this morning, wrecked one engine and a freight car, and delayed incoming trains. No lives were lost; damage, $7,000 to $8,000.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CONDUCT.

SENATOR RANDOLPH SPEAKS IN HIS DEFENSE—SENATOR LOGAN TO REPLY TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—When Mr. Randolph began his defense of Fitz John Porter, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, at least one-third of the seats in the Senate gallery were empty, and many remained unoccupied throughout the address, which consumed one hour and a half. But no other speech or debate of this session has attracted so much attention upon the floor of the Senate. Nearly every Senator was in his place, and no other business was allowed to interfere with a careful consideration of every word which was said. Directly in front of Mr. Randolph sat a row of Senators who were once Generals in the Confederate Army—Cockrell, Gordon, Maxey, and Butler. In the rear of the speaker stood Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, perhaps the foremost soldier of the rebel army, with Senators Hampton and Williams, both Confederate Generals, and Senator Vest, a member of the Confederate Congress. Surrounded by these men, Mr. Randolph made his defense of a Union General, who, 17 years ago, was found guilty of disobeying his commanding officer while opposing the army in which they held high rank. In front of Mr. Randolph, and a little to the right, sat Gen. Logan, whose speech in reply will be the feature of to-morrow's session. In the rear of the speaker were Gen. McCook, a sturdy opponent of the Porter bill in the House, and Gen. Burnside, who has joined Gen. Logan in opposing it in the Senate. Upon the Republican side was to be seen Gen. W. T. Sherman, in a Senator's seat, and near him Gen. Garfield, a member of the court which condemned Fitz John Porter 17 years ago, now a member of the House, and Senator-elect. Among the occupants of the galleries were many military men and veterans of the civil war.

The speech consisted of an elaborate review of the proceedings in the case, interlarded with comments strongly in favor of Porter, and of the passage of the substitute for the committee's bill, authorizing the President to nominate Porter as a Colonel of infantry, his commission to date from January, 1863. One of the main points made by Mr. Randolph was in regard to Gen. McDowell's testimony, the assertion being made that there was a dispatch in the War Department from Gen. McDowell, dated a month before the court-martial, which was in conflict with his testimony. The concluding paragraph in his speech was as follows:

"Mr. President, regarding this case I shall not, at this time at least, much longer detain the Senate. The conclusion of the reviewing board, that 'not one among all the gallant officers on that bloody field was less deserving of condemnation than Gen. Porter,' sums up and completes a report that will be considered among the most able, impartial, and carefully prepared documents connected with the history of military operations. Concluding, I will be pardoned for saying to the Senate that to me this has been a case of peculiar personal interest. Although I had no acquaintance with Gen. Porter when he was charged, tried, and condemned, I formed my opinions at that time through a careful reading of the proceedings. During most of the years that have intervened since his condemnation I have been his immediate neighbor and personal friend. Thus I have seen his daily life. Necessarily an observer of his acts, participant in conversations, with free and unrestricted recourse to his very large correspondence, I say to the Senate that under no temptations, cruel and many as they have been, have I ever heard an expression from him, read a line from or to him, that would not have borne the criticism of the most patriotic man in the land. Through years I have been the daily witness of his patient endurance, and though he has borne himself as only brave men can, with outward show of composure, I have often felt that it would have been infinitely more merciful had that brave and suffering soldier been shot to death on the day of his condemnation. Better this quick, though cruel fate, than have lived to encounter the desertion of timid friends, the taunts of cowards, the opprobrium of time-servers, and the dilatory justice of his Government. But justice, though slow, has proved sure—the vindication of Gen. Porter, in the full light of all the facts, has been rendered by a board of United States officers and gentlemen skilled in the art of war, and competent to pass judgment. It remains for us to complete the reparation so long withheld."

There was only one interruption during the delivery of the address, and this occurred when Mr. Conkling asked for a more definite statement in regard to the testimony of Gen. McDowell and the General's alleged contradiction of it, as shown by the records of the War Department. At the close of the speech, Gen. Logan remarked that it would be shown that this statement in regard to McDowell was erroneous, and that the charge made against Capt. Douglas Pope would also be disproved. Gen. Logan having assured the floor for a continuation of the debate, the Senate adjourned. There is every indication at present that the case will not be abandoned in the Senate until it has been exhaustively discussed.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Miss Leins, residing on Capitol Hill, while on her way to church last Tuesday night, was struck down, stunned, and carried into an open lot by a negro, who outraged and robbed her of a sachel and prayer-book. It was nearly two hours before she reached her home, her throat black with the choking, one ear nearly cut from her head, and her body covered with bruises caused by the cuffs and kicks she had received. She now lies in a critical condition. A negro named Thomas Smathers was arrested yesterday, and was recognized as her assailant. At midnight, a crowd of about 100 men marched to the Seventh District Station-house and demanded the prisoner, but he had been removed to another station, where he was guarded during the night by the entire reserve Police force.

The jury in the case of "Babe" Bedford, Sandy Pinn, and Edward Queenan, charged with the murder of George P. Hirth on the evening of Jan. 7, by striking him on the head with a stone tied in a handkerchief, and kicking him after he had fallen, came into court this morning and rendered, as directed, a verdict of guilty.

The following telegram from Collector Young at Raleigh, N. C., was received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day: "Deputy Collector Pennington reports the capture of three illicit distilleries, containing 1,600 gallons of beer, in Chatham County, N. C., near the Randolph line, on Saturday last."

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 1.—The Post Office in this city was broken into last night and robbed of $3,000 worth of stamps.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The wagon manufactory of James Roosa & Graham, in Jefferson-street, Memphis, Tenn., adjoining Leubrie's Theatre, was burned yesterday morning. The manufactory was the largest in the South. The fire originated in the paint-room. The building was totally destroyed. The loss is about $65,000, including $35,000 on the stock. The insurance is divided as follows: Western Assurance, of Toronto, $7,650; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $3,900; British American, $2,750; New-Orleans, $2,300; Commonwealth, of Boston, $400. During the progress of the fire Henry Lindsey, colored, was badly burned.

A slight fire occurred at the Border City Mill, in Fall River, Mass., yesterday, which was confined to the picker house. It took fire from an opener. The damage will probably not exceed $2,000. The main belt was injured, and it will possibly make necessary the stopping of the mill. Great excitement prevailed among the help, and several weavers fainted.

A slight fire occurred shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday in the dressing-room below the stage at Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, while the ball of the "Lese Verien" was in progress. The fire was, however, quickly extinguished, and no excitement or panic ensued. Damage, $100.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the lighter Jonathan Chase, belonging to John H. Starin, and loaded with alcohol, while lying at Pier No 27, East River. The firemen promptly extinguished the flames, and the damage will not exceed $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A fire broke out at No. 187 Water-street at midnight last night, in the building occupied by Robert C. Reeves, for the sale of agricultural implements. The damage was about $600.

FERMANAGH RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Robert A. Johnston, President of the Fermanagh Relief Association, has received to date $5,940, and the following disbursements have been made: Two hundred steam-ship tickets, sent to the Central Committee, $5,200; cash, (£100,) sent to the Central Committee, $487 50; cash on hand, $252 50: total, $5,940. He has appointed the following-named gentlemen to act on the committee in Enniskillen to distribute the fund: Thomas R. Whitley, Esq., Chairman of the Town Commissioners; the venerable Archdeacon McNeel, the Rev. George Tottenham, the Rev. M. Carney, Baptiste Gamble, Esq.; Thomas Elliott, Esq., Secretary; J. Molyneux, Esq., Treasurer. The names of these gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee to the contributors to this fund that the money will be judiciously and impartially distributed to the most deserving persons, as they are men of reputable and representative character.

SUICIDE WHEN SIXTY YEARS OLD.

CARROLLTON, Ohio, March 1.—Absalome Karnes, who, for 23 consecutive years, has been township and borough Treasurer, was to have met the Trustees of the township for the annual settlement to-day. As he did not keep the appointment, the Trustees proceeded to his house, where they found him dead on a pile of mattresses in his wareroom, with a bullet in his brain and a revolver in his hand. Mr. Karnes was 66 years old. It is not known how his accounts stand, but he recently had a family trouble, which may have prompted suicide.

COLORED MEN ON JURIES

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.

THREE CIVIL RIGHTS CASES—THE RIVES DECISION REVERSED—THE PETITION IN JUDGE COLES'S CASE DENIED.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The United States Supreme Court convened to-day after a recess of four weeks, and devoted the entire afternoon to the reading of opinions. The following were among the decisions rendered:

No. 752.—Taylor Strauder vs. The State of West Virginia.—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.—Strauder, the plaintiff in error—a negro—was indicted in the Circuit Court of Ohio County, West Va., in October, 1874, for murder. When his case came up for trial he filed a petition for its removal to the United States Circuit Court, upon the ground that the exclusion of colored citizens from juries by the act of the State Legislature of March 12, 1863, was virtually a denial of his right to the equal protection of the laws. His petition was denied, the case went to trial, and he was found guilty and sentenced. Upon appeal, the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia affirmed the judgment. The case was then brought here upon a writ of error, the plaintiff in error maintaining that the act of the State Legislature which excludes colored men from juries is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and that he was entitled to have his case removed to the United States Circuit Court. This court, after fully considering the fourteenth amendment—its nature, intention, and scope—holds: first, that the statute of West Virginia which, in effect, singles out and denies to colored citizens the right and privilege of participating in the administration of the law as jurors, because of their color, though qualified in all other respects, is practically a brand upon them, affixed by the law, and is a discrimination against that race, forbidden by the amendment. It is a denial of the equal protection of the laws to the race thus excluded, since the constitution of juries is a very essential part of the protection which the trial by jury is intended to secure. The very idea of a jury is a body of men composed of the peers or equals of the person whose rights it is selected or summoned to determine—that is, of persons having the same legal status in society as that which he holds. Second, that where, as here, the State statute secures to every white man the right of trial by a jury, selected from, and without discrimination against, his race, and, at the same time, permits or requires such discrimination against the colored man because of his race, the latter is not equally protected by law with the former. Third, that section 641 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for the removal of a case from the State to the Federal courts, when the defendant for any reason is denied in the State courts any right secured to him by any law providing for the equal rights of citizens of the United States, is not in conflict with the Federal Constitution. The judgment of the lower court is reversed, with costs, and the cause remanded, with instructions to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court of Ohio County. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion; Judges Clifford and Field dissenting.

No. 3—(Original. Ex parte.)—Commonwealth of Virginia, petitioner.—This was was a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Rives, of the United States District Court for the Western District of Virginia, to restore to the State authorities two colored prisoners, named Reynolds, indicted in the State courts for murder, and taken by Judge Rives out of the possession of the State officers and held for trial in the Federal court, on the ground that they [the prisoners] had been denied in the State tribunals such a trial by competent jurors, without distinction of race or color, as the laws of the State guaranteed to them. The action of Judge Rives in removing the case of the prisoners to the Federal court was based on section 641 of the Revised Statutes. This court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Strong, considers that section, in connection with sections 1,977 and 1978, and holds: First—That the object of these statutes, as of the Constitution which authorized them, was to place the colored race, in respect of civil rights, upon a level with whites. They made the rights and responsibilities, civil and criminal, of the two races exactly the same. Second—That the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment have reference to State action exclusively, and not to any action of private individuals. Section 641 was also intended for the protection of the colored races against State action, and against that alone. Third—A State may act through different agencies; either by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities, and the prohibitions of the amendment extend to all actions of the State denying equal protection of the laws, whether it be action by one of the agencies or by another. Congress, by virtue of the fifth section of the fourteenth amendment, may enforce the prohibitions whenever they are disregarded, by either the Legislative, the Executive, or the Judicial Department of the State. The mode of enforcement is left to its discretion. It may secure the right—that is, enforce its recognition—by removing the case from a State court (in which it is denied) into a Federal court, where it will be acknowledged. Fourth—But the fourteenth amendment is broader than the statute which authorizes the removal. Section 641 does not apply to all cases in which equal protection of the laws may be denied to a defendant. The removal authorized by the statute is a removal before trial or a final hearing. To judicial infractions of the constitutional amendment made after the trial has begun section 641 has no applicability. It was not intended to reach such cases. They were left to the revisory power of this court. Fifth—Therefore the denial or inability to enforce in the judicial tribunals of a State rights secured to a defendant by any law provided for the equal civil rights of all persons, citizens of the United States, of which section 641 speaks, is primarily, if not exclusively, a denial of such rights, or an inability to enforce them, resulting from the Constitution or laws of the State, rather than a denial made manifest at the trial of the case. In other words, the statute has reference to a legislative denial, or an inability resulting from it. Sixth—The Constitution and laws of Virginia do not exclude colored citizens from service on juries. The petition for removal, therefore, did not present a case for removal under section 641. Seventh—The defendant in this case moved in the State court that the venire be so modified that one-third, or some portion, of the jury should be composed of his own race. The denial of that motion was not a denial of a right secured to him by any law providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States, or by any statute, or by the fourteenth amendment. A mixed jury in a particular case is not essential to the equal protection of the laws. It is a right to which any colored man is entitled, that in the selection of jurors to pass upon his life, liberty, or property, there shall be no exclusion of his race, and no discrimination against them because of his color. But that is a different thing from that which was claimed as of right and denied in the State courts—viz., a right to have the jury composed in part of colored men. From these principles it follows that the Federal court had no rightful jurisdiction of the case, and that the writ of mandamus for the restoration of the prisoners to the State authorities must be granted, and the court so orders.

No. 4, (Original. Ex Parte)—The Commonwealth of Virginia and J. D. Coles, Petitioners.—This is a petition for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to bring before this court the case of Judge Coles, indicted in the Federal court for the Western District of Virginia upon the charge of excluding all colored citizens from jury duties on account of their race, color, and previous condition of servitude, and in violation of the act of March 4, 1875. The petitioner alleges that his arrest and imprisonment upon this indictment were unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his rights and the rights of Virginia, whose judicial officer he is, and that the inferior court had no jurisdiction to proceed against him. This court, after a careful examination of the act of March 4, 1875, which provides for the trial and punishment of officers who exclude citizens from the jury list, on account of race and color, holds that that act is authorized by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution, for the enforcement of which Congress is given power to pass appropriate legislation. The court also holds that the inhibition contained in the fourteenth amendment means that no agency of the State, nor of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted, shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Whoever, by virtue of public position under a State Government, deprives another of property, life or liberty, without process of law, or denies, or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition, and, as he acts in the name and for the State, is clothed with the State's power, his act is that of the State. Otherwise, the constitutional inhibition has no meaning, and the State has clothed one of its agents with power to amend or evade it. The constitutional amendment was ordained to secure equal rights to all persons, and to insure to all persons the enjoyment of such rights, power was given to Congress to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. Such legislation must act upon persons, not upon the abstract thing denominated a State, but upon the persons who are the agents of the State in the denial of the rights which were intended to be secured. Such is the act of March 4, 1875, and it is fully authorized by the Constitution. The act of the defendant in selecting jurors was a ministerial, not a judicial, act, and, being charged with the performance of that duty, although he derived his authority from the State, the defendant was bound, in the discharge of his duties, to obey the Federal Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is, therefore, denied. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, Justices Clifford and Field dissenting.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: James B. Butler, of New-York, to be United States Attorney for Idaho Territory.

Collectors of Customs.—Williams H. Daniels, for the district of Oswegatchie, N. Y.; Benjamin Upton, Jr., for the district of Tappahannock, Va.; Charles T. Greene, for the district of St. Mary's, Ga.; William Wells, for the district of Vermont.

Supervisors of Census.—E. F. Joubert, for the First District of Louisiana; William T. Fleming, Second District of Louisiana; William H. Haskell, Fifth District of New-York; William B. McDowell, Third District of Ohio; Moses M. Hobart, Sixth District of Ohio; Henry Hammond, Second District of South Carolina; J. A. Newton, First District of Tennessee; Francis Richardson, First District of Virginia; Robert Bolling, Second District of Virginia; Spencer Smith, Third District of Iowa.

THE ASSAULT ON OFFICER CARTER.

A lookout was kept by the Police throughout the City yesterday for Assemblyman Edward P. Hagan and his brother, Hugh, who are charged with having assaulted and beaten Officer Jesse Carter, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on Sunday night. Neither of the men had been apprehended, however, at a late hour last night. Officer Carter regained consciousness yesterday, but the house surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital said he was as yet unable to say that the injured man would recover. He received a severe scalp wound, and contusions all over his head and neck. The officer has been on the Police force less than a year. He received his appointment March 7, 1879, and has since performed duty in the Eighteenth Precinct. He has a good character for bravery and conscientiousness. One of Hagan's friends last evening said that the gang of roughs who attacked Officer Carter had on the day of the assault attended the funeral of Thomas Messemer, a Democratic politician of that district, known as "Dutch Tom," and they were "feeling pretty good" from the effect of their potations. Assemblyman Hagan was in the habit of going among his "constituents" on Sundays, and had joined the party just before they were ordered away by the officer. The Assemblyman's friend insisted that the former did not commit the assault on Officer Carter, but that a third party knocked him down. He said that Assemblyman Hagan was not hiding, but that he himself had met the legislator on Third-avenue, near Nineteenth-street, yesterday afternoon. Capt. Clinchy subsequently said he doubted the latter statement, but he felt sure that Hagan did not go back to Albany yesterday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Joseph Nickerson, a Director of the Atchison and Santa Fé Railroad, and President of the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Railroad, died of apoplexy at Brewster, Mass., Saturday night. He was prominent in the management of several Western railroads.

David A. Mosqueron died at his home, No. 519 Jefferson-street, Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday evening, at the advanced age of 90. Deceased was a native of Normandy. He entered the French Navy, and at an early age was in command of a vessel of war. At the death of his father, who had removed to Martinique, he resigned to take charge of his father's business. He was subsequently appointed Chargé d'Affaires, which position he held until 1834, when he removed from Martinique to Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1836 he purchased a farm at Wheatsheaf, N. J., making his home, however, in Elizabeth, where he ever afterward resided.

Stephen Thatcher, who died at Saratoga Sunday night, was born in Wareham, Mass., March 6, 1791. He made powder and wire in Lee, Mass. until after the war of 1812, and then started the manufacture of paper there, being the first to engage in that business in that place, where it has since grown to be very large. He was the first to make news paper in continuous rolls there, making it for the Albany *Gazette*. In 1829 and 1831 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He retired from business in 1852, being then over 70 years old, and went to Saratoga to reside. He retained his faculties almost to the last, walking about his room only last week.

ARRESTED UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—May Fiske, of May Fiske's troupe of blondes, was arrested yesterday, on a bailable writ issued on a note for $100 given by her in Peoria, Ill., eight months ago. When the officers went to arrest her she locked the door of her room and kept them out for three hours. Charles Benton, who pushed a piece of paper under the door with the words "Keep the door locked" written on it, was arrested for interfering with the officers of the law. An entrance was finally effected through a window, and the proprietress of the "blondes" was arrested and lodged in jail.

WHY NO GUNS WERE FIRED.

At the time of the opening of Parliament a lady residing on Carlton House-terrace was in such a critical condition that it was feared that the firing of the salutes in St. James's Park, as the Queen went down to Westminster, might cause her death. The matter was laid before the Queen, who commanded that no guns should be fired from the usual places but that they should be all removed to the Green Park, and the salutes were accordingly fired there.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

The following is the list of passengers by the steam-ship City of Macon, from Savannah:

Mrs. Taylor and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dinan, T. R. Rivers, A. J. Smith, Israel Dasher, W. A. Canning, Mr. Canning, D. Hunter, Mrs. D. Hunter, Bernard Brady, E. E. Poore, Jr., J. H. Poor, A. R. Eddy, J. Alling, O. W. Whitaker, Mrs. Hayward and child, C. J. Senter, J. Solomon, Mr. Merritt, C. Menier, P. Brady, Maurice Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. T. Reynolds, George Borges, Mr. McGowan, George Semn, William Bailey, H. Baxter, D. Joseph and son, John Dowd, James Cotter, Sam Lung, J. McConnell.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Senate to-day killed Johnson's bill to compel foreign insurance companies to maintain a deposit in this State.

Pommery's Champagne.

REIMS, Dec. 1, 1879.

DEAR SIRS: The complete failure of the Champagne vintage being *especially disastrous to the shippers of dry wines*, we shall be compelled to increase our price by 5 shillings per dozen from the 1st of January next. We remain, dear Sirs, yours truly,

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MARRIED.

SIMONDS—TURNBULL.—On Jan. 27, at Christ Church, Surbiton, England, by the Rev. William Laurie, LOUIS DE LUZE SIMONDS, son of Frederick W. Simonds, of New-York, to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Gavin Ainslie Turnbull, Edinburgh.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Thomasville, Ga., on Monday, Feb. 23, 1880, FRANCIS A. ARMSTRONG, aged 45 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 32 St. James's-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 2, at 2 P. M.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 29, 1880, JAMES S. BLAKE, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 30 Hoyt-st.

CHAPMAN.—At Rye, Feb. 27, AMANDA C., wife of S. B. Chapman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, on Tuesday, March 2, at 4:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 2:20, returning at 5:48. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye depot. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DAVIS.—March 1, 1880, HESTER JANE, wife of Capt. Thaddeus C. Davis, of the Twelfth Precinct Police.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GALLATIN.—At London, England, Feb. 12, ALBERT LOUIS GALLATIN, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church Wednesday morning, March 3, at 10 o'clock.

GARDINER.—At Bridgehampton, Long Island, March 1, after a short illness, WILLIAM GARDINER, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 8 A. M.

GASTON.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 29, IDA A., wife of Daniel C. Gaston, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Somerville, N. J., Tuesday, March 2, 11 A. M.

GRANT.—Feb. 29, 1880, OSWALD H. GRANT, sometime Assistant Sacristan of the Church of the Transfiguration.

Funeral service at the church, Wednesday, 10 A. M.

HODGE.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 28, MARY, widow of the late Dr. Charles Hodge, D. D.

Funeral at Princeton on Tuesday, March 2, at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of her son, Samuel Stockton.

HODGE.—At Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 28, Mrs. CHARLES HODGE, aged 72 years.

The funeral will be from the house of Col. S. W. Stockton, on Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M.

MUIR.—On Sunday, Feb. 29, after a brief illness, JOHN J. MUIR.

Funeral services at the house of his brother-in-law, David Moffat, No. 71 Willow-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

MUNKITTRICK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 29, HENRY STUART MUNKITTRICK, of London, aged 32 years.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., Wednesday morning, March 3, at 9:30 A. M.

MUNROE.—On March 1, JOSEPH MUNROE, of the firm of Munroe & Metz.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 137 East 16th-st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEWMAN.—At Katonah, Westchester County, on Monday, March 1, AMOS NEWMAN, aged 82 years.

Funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—At No. 193 2d-av., March 1, 1880, at 1:30 P. M., CHARLOTTE E. SMITH, beloved wife of Courtland B. Smith, and daughter of the late Thomas P. Rossiter.

Funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., on Wednesday, March 3, at 12 M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STARR.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 28, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, wife of Egbert Starr, and daughter of the late Moses Allen.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 89 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

STERRY.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Saturday, Feb. 28, at the residence of the Misses Palmer, JAMES R. STERRY, organist and choir-master of St. James's Church, Newtown.

Funeral services will be held at St. James's Church on Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2:30 o'clock.

TUCKER.—Of consumption, Feb. 29, at the residence of his parents, Sandy Hook, Conn., Dr. F. W. TUCKER, of New-York, aged 29 years.

Funeral in the M. E. Church Wednesday at 2 P. M.

VAN DIEN.—At Jersey City, March 1, 1880, of scarlet fever, CHARLES R., eldest son of Raymond and Carrie Van Dien, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Interment at Hoboken, N. J., March 3, inst.

WAINWRIGHT.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, SALLY FRANKLIN, widow of Capt. Richard Wainwright, United States Navy.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, held in their office on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1880, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our highly respected and lamented President, HENRY A. HOWE, Esq.,

Resolved, That by the decease of Mr. Howe this company has lost a faithful and efficient officer, earnestly devoted to its interests, and untiring and conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

Resolved, That his uniform cheerfulness, courtesy, and kindness had endeared him to his associates and subordinates in office, and enlisted the warm personal regard of every Director of this Company.

Resolved, That in Mr. Howe's life of undeviating rectitude, of high mercantile honor and spotless integrity, founded upon and guided by true Christian principles, has been suitably terminated by a death of peaceful resignation and a good hope of a blessed immortality.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes and be given to the press, and that they also be presented to the family of our deceased friend, with an expression of our sincere sympathy in their severe affliction.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 6, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 7:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; on Thursday, at 9:30 A. M., for Ireland, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed.) The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 1. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 2. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York March 3. The mails for Havana leave New-York March 3 and 6. The mails for Hayti leave New-York March 4. The mails for Barbados, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Trinidad leave New-York March 4. The mails for Cape Hayti and Maracaibo leave New-York March 4. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York March 4. The mails for Mexico leave New-York March 4 and 6. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York March 5. The mails for Nassau leave New-York March 5 and 6. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York March 6. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco March 15. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco March 20. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1880.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s C., '81.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.
$44,400...c.103⅛	5,000...s.c.106⅞	55,000......106⅞
U. S. 4½s C., '91.	50,000......106⅞	
50,000......108		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4½s R., '91.	U. S. 4s R., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000......108	10,000......106⅞	10,000......106⅞
U. S. 4½s C., '91.		
10,000......108		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 4s C., 1907......106¾

SALES TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 1.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, March 1—P. M.

The week opened with an active speculation on the Stock Exchange, and the dealings throughout the day at intervals were characterized by much excitement. The feature of the market at the opening was Pacific Mail, which advanced 2 ₩ cent. under large purchases. Lake Shore was also conspicuous in point of activity, and advanced ½ ₩ cent. Subsequently, the bears made a vigorous raid upon the market, and under the leadership of the Wabash shares a decline ranging from ½ to 3¼ ₩ cent. was recorded. The lower range of quotations induced large purchases for the long account, which caused a marked change in the temper of speculation, and the effect was witnessed in an advance in prices of ½ to 4 ₩ cent., the latter in Pacific Mail. The upward movement in this stock was based on the announcement that the Executive Committees of the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Company have made an agreement, of which the following is a synopsis: The overland railroad companies are to have for five years the entire control of the through passenger and freight business of the Pacific Mail Company, for which they are to pay to that corporation $110,000 per month. They also agree to purchase two of the steamers of the China Line for $1,200,000, subject to inspection, for which 90 days are allowed, payable for at the rate of $100,000 per month. The local business of the Pacific Mail Company, according to the statement of a prominent officer, will pay its working expenses and leave a balance of $10,000 per month toward a sinking fund. The balance of the earnings go to the stockholders, who thus have a reasonable assurance of a dividend. Outside of Pacific Mail, the Granger shares, the coal stocks, Erie, the South-western and telegraph shares were most conspicuous in the improvement. The rise in the coal stocks was based on the belief generally prevailing that a further rise in the prices of coal is imminent. The general market closed strong, with an advancing tendency.

The transactions aggregated 421,389 shares, including 78,900 Erie, 52,665 Pacific Mail, 45,200 Lake Shore, 31,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 31,120 Wabash, 21,970 Western Union, 18,700 North-west, 17,400 Ontario and Western, 12,828 Kansas and Texas, 12,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 10,550 St. Paul, 8,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 8,350 New-Jersey Central, 8,200 Nashville and Chattanooga, 7,025 Iron Mountain, 5,300 Delaware and Hudson, and 5,050 Little Pittsburg.

North-west common rose from 93⅛ to 93¼, fell off to 91½, and recovered to 92⅛; the preferred fell off from 107¼ to 106½, and recovered to 107¼; St. Paul common declined from 80⅞ to 79, rallied to 80⅝, and closed at 80½; the preferred was ½ ₩ cent. lower, selling at 103¼; Erie fell off from 45⅞ to 43⅝, and rallied to 45; the preferred declined from 71 to 70½, and later recovered to 71; Lake Shore rose from 108½ to 109¼, fell off to 108¼, and advanced to 109⅛; Michigan Central declined from 91⅞ to 90⅞, and rallied to 91½; Canada Southern declined from 66½ to 64⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 92¼ to 92½, fell off to 89⅞, and recovered to 91⅝; Delaware and Hudson rose from 80 to 80¼, declined to 78⅝, and recovered to 80¼; New-Jersey Central rose from 87 to 87¼, declined to 85, and recovered to 86⅞; Morris and Essex was 1 ₩ cent. lower, selling at 109; Reading declined from 69⅜ to 68½, and later sold at 68¾; New Central sold at 29¾; Kansas and Texas declined from 44 to 42⅛, and recovered to 43⅝; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis declined from 117¼ to 114¼, and rallied to 117¼; Louisville and Nashville declined from 140 to 139, and advanced to 141¼; Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 35½ to 33⅝, and preferred from 74 to 70½, but the former recovered to 34½, and the latter to 72; St. Paul and Sioux City declined from 43½ to 42½, and preferred from 79¼ to 78; Wabash fell off from 48⅜ to 42, and preferred from 68⅜ to 65½, with a recovery to 42⅞ and 67½ respectively; Iron Mountain rose from 61½ to 61⅝, declined to 59½, and recovered to 60⅞; Union Pacific advanced from 90⅜ to 91½, fell off to 90¼, and recovered to 91¼; Central Pacific advanced from 80½ to 81; Ohio Central declined from 25½ to 24; Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago declined to 100; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans rose from 44 to 44¾, and declined to 43¼; C., C., C. and I. fell off from 78½ to 77, and recovered to 78; C., C. and I. C. declined from 21⅝ to 20, and closed at 21; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis declined from 56½ to 55½, and Chesapeake and Ohio from 21½ to 20¾, but the latter closed at 21; Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 40⅝ to 39¼, and preferred from 74¾ to 72⅝, with a recovery to 39¾ and 73¾ respectively; Houston and Texas rose from 80½ to 81¼, and reacted to 80½; Lake Erie and Western dropped from 31¼ to 30, and rallied to 30¼; Ontario and Western declined from 29 to 28, and rose to 29½; Manhattan Elevated rose from 44⅞ to 45½; Metropolitan advanced to 115, and reacted to 114; New-York declined to 122; Western Union dropped from 114⅝ to 111½, and rose to 113; Atlantic and Pacific broke from 48⅝ to 45⅝, and recovered to 47; American District declined 2½ ₩ cent. to 70; Pacific Mail advanced from 46¼ to 48¼, reacted to 47⅜, and rose to 51⅛; New-York Central ranged between 131½ and 132; New-York and New-Haven sold at 156¼; Chicago and Alton at 106¾; Illinois Central declined from 102¾ to 101½, and recovered to 102½. Among mining shares, Standard dropped from 27¾ to 24, and recovered to 27; Little Pittsburg fell off from 13⅞ to 11¾, recovered to 12⅝, and reacted to 12; Central Arizona declined from 9 to 8½.

The Money market was easy, with the great bulk of the business in call loans at 4 ₩ cent. on pledge of United States bonds, and at 5@6 ₩ cent. on stock collaterals. During the afternoon the rate was bid up to 1-32 of 1 ₩ cent. in addition to legal interest, but the advance brought out free offerings of capital, and at the close loans were effected at 4@5 ₩ cent. on stocks, and at 3 ₩ cent. on Governments. Discounts are unchanged. The Treasury to-day began the payment of the March interest on the public debt, which amounts to $2,812,500. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, 1-16, selling, 3-16@¼ premium; Charleston, steady, par @⅛, ⅛@¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 50 discount, bank, 1 premium; St. Louis, 110 discount; Chicago, 80c.@90c. discount, and Boston, 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade higher at the opening, but at the close they had reacted to 97¾@97⅞ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds closed firm and unchanged, except for 4½s, which declined ⅛ ₩ cent., to 110⅝. American railway securities were generally weak and lower; Erie common fell off from 47½ to 45¾, and do. preferred from 72@74 to 70@75; do. consolidated Seconds declined ½ ₩ cent., to 94, but advanced to 95; do. funded 5s were quoted at 89@90; Illinois Central sold down from 105½ to 104¾; Pennsylvania from 54 to 53¾; Atlantic and Great Western common stock from 10½ to 10; do. preferred from 9½ to 9; do. Firsts from 70 to 69; do. Seconds from 32 to 31; Reading advanced from 35 to 35½, but reacted to 35; New-Jersey Central stock was quoted at 87@89, against 85@87 on Saturday; do. consolidated Firsts rose from 109½ to 110. Bar Silver was quoted at 51⅝d. ₩ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 50¾d. At Paris, Rentes declined to 82f. 10c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and without change in the nominal rates. Business was done at concessions of ¾@1 cent under the posted quotations.

Government bonds were firm and in good demand. Registered 4s and coupon 4½s were quoted ex interest. In railroad mortgages a large and well-distributed business was reported. The chief activity was in Erie consolidated Seconds, which, after selling down to 90, advanced to 91½ under an active demand; do. funded 5s fell off to 84¾, and later rose to 85⅝; Kansas and Texas Firsts sold at 101½ ex interest, while do. Seconds declined 1 ₩ cent., to 66; Iron Mountain seconds sold at 103@103½, and do. preferred incomes declined from 82½ to 80½, with final sales, however, at 83; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre issues were firm, consolidated assented selling at 98¼@98⅜ ex interest, and incomes rising from 74 to 75; Canada Southern Firsts declined to 90, and Texas Pacific incomes to 74, but the former afterward recovered to 90½, while the latter advanced to 75½; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, Series B, fell off to 68; do. Currency 6s to 42½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts to 70¾; C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 89; do. supplementary to 89½, and incomes to 43. The last named afterward sold at 44. The market closed firm. In State bonds the dealings were small; District of Columbia 3.65s rose to 96.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 1.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106⅞	106¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108⅞	*108
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103½	103½
Adams Express	108½	108½
American Express	57	56¾
Albany and Susquehanna	107	107
Alton and Terre Haute	23½	23½
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	64	64
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	48⅝	47
American District Telegraph	72¾	70
Boston Water Power	17½	17¼
Boston Air Line	53	54
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	60	60
Canton	58½	58½
Canada Southern	66½	65
Climax Mining	2⅝	2⅝
Caribou Mining	4	4
Central Arizona	9	8
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	44½	43¾
Clevel., Col., Cin. and Ind.	78½	77
Chesapeake and Ohio	21½	20¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	32	32
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	23½	23¼
C. C. and I. C.	21½	21
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	144	145
Chicago and Alton	107	106¾
Chicago and Alton pref.	117	117
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	56½	55½
Chicago and North-west	93½	92
Chicago and North-west pref.	107¼	107¼
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	80⅞	80½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	104	103¾
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	152	152
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110½	110½
Consolidation Coal	32¾	32¾
Cumberland Coal	25	25
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	92¼	91⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	80	80¼
Excelsior Mining	21	21
Frankfort and Kokomo	22½	22½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40⅝	39¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	74⅝	73¾
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	34	34
Houston and Texas	80½	80½
Illinois Central	102¾	102½
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western	35	35¼
Central Pacific	80½	81
Ohio Central	25½	24½
Keokuk and Des Moines	16½	16½
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	37¾	37½
Lake Shore	108½	109⅛
Lake Erie and Western	31¼	30¼
La Plata	7	7
Louisville and Nashville	140	141¼
Little Pittsburg	13⅞	12
Law., N. Alb. and C.	104	100
Manhattan Railroad	45	45½
Mariposa	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	12	12
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	8	8
Metropolitan Railroad	114	114
Michigan Central	91⅞	91½
Mobile and Ohio	24	24
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	44	43⅝
Morris and Essex	110	109
Maryland Coal	27	27
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	117¼	117¼
New Central Coal	30	29
New-Jersey Central	87	86⅞
New-York Central	132	132
New-York and New-Haven	156	156¼
New-York Elevated	122	122
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	45⅞	45
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	71	71
Northern Pacific	32¾	32½
Northern Pacific pref.	56½	56¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35½	34½
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	74	72
Oregon River and Navigation	110	110
Pacific Mail	46	51⅛
Panama	183	183
Pennsylvania	135	135
Philadelphia and Reading	69	68¾
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	116	116
Pullman Palace Car Company	120	120¼
Quicksilver	20	20
Quicksilver pref.	62	62
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	34¼	34½

	Saturday.	Monday.
Rensselaer and Saratoga	119	119
Standard Mining	27¾	26½
Sutro Tunnel	3½	3
St. Louis and San Francisco	44	43¾
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	57¼	56½
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	78	76⅞
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	61½	61
St. Paul and Sioux City	43½	43
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	80	78½
New-York, Ontario and Western	30	29½
Union Pacific	90⅝	91
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	43⅜	42½
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	68⅜	67¼
Wells-Fargo Express	103½	103½
Western Union Telegraph	114⅝	112½
United States Express	47½	48
St. Paul and Duluth	39½	39½
St. Paul and Duluth pref.	69⅝	69½

*Ex interest.

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	56½	56½	100
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	47⅞	45⅝	2,300
American District Tel.	72¼	70	700
Boston Air Line	54	54	163
Canada Southern	66½	64⅝	1,000
Caribou Mining	2⅝	2⅝	700
Central Arizona	9	8	300
Ohio, St. Louis and N. O.	44¾	43	1,100
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	78	77	300
Chesapeake and Ohio	21	20¾	800
Col., Chic. and I. Central	21⅝	20	2,900
Chicago and Alton	106¾	106¾	100
Chicago, St. Paul and M.	56½	55½	1,600
Chicago and North-west	93⅛	91½	18,700
Chi. and North-west pf.	107¼	106½	2,000
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	80⅞	79	10,150
[illegible]			

[illegible]

Total sales......421,339

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupons	103¾	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105⅛	105¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	105⅛	105¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103⅛	103¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	103⅛	103¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅞	108
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon*	107⅞	108
United States 4s, 1907, registered*	105⅞	106
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106¾	106⅞
United States currency 6s, 1895	126	...
United States currency 6s, 1896	126½	...
United States currency 6s, 1897	126½	...
United States currency 6s, 1898	126½	...
United States currency 6s, 1899	127	...

*Ex-interest.

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

The earnings of the Flint and Père Marquette Railway Company for the third week of February show an increase of $11,156, making the total gain from Jan. 1, $61,060 75.

The approximate earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway during the third week in February, were as follows:

	1880.	1879.
Passengers	$27,000	$19,734 72
Merchandise	98,000	60,039 36
Iron and ore	9,340	4,092 74
Sundries	4,320	3,770 00
Total	$138,750	$96,646 73

Increase, $42,103 27.

Jan. 1 to Feb. 21, 1880	$955,765
Jan. 1 to Feb. 21, 1879	612,552
Increase	$343,213

The estimated earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company for the third week in February, 1880, were $39,759, and for the corresponding week of 1879, $34,260; increase, $5,499.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, will pay the interest on the following bonds on presentation: Columbus (Ind.) Water-works 8s; Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company second mortgage 7s, Toledo Depot first mortgage 7s, Toledo Depot second mortgage 7s; Indianapolis (Ind.) school-house 6s; Logansport (Ind.) funded loan 6s, Water-works 8s; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company first mortgage 7s, second mortgage 7s, equipment mortgage 8s; Pomeroy (Ohio) street improvement 8s; Richmond (Ind.) second funding 8s; Scioto Valley Railroad Company equipment 8s; March 15, Vigo County (Ind.) school-house 8s.

The interest on the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company's 8 ₩ cent. first mortgage bonds will be paid on and after March 1, 1880, on surrender of coupon No. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and interest on the scrip certificates for said bonds on their presentation at the office of Moritz Meyer, No. 26 Broad-street, New-York.

Messrs. Sheldon & Wadsworth, No. 10 Wall-street, announce elsewhere that a large proportion of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad Company's first mortgage 7 ₩ cent. gold bonds having been disposed of, they have advanced the price to 95 and interest.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 1.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	8	Leviathan	2-25
Alta	4¼	Leopard	5-32
Argenta	21-32	Lady Washington	13-16
Belcher	12⅞	Mexican	15⅛
Best & Belcher	10⅞	Martin White	29-32
Bullion	5	Mono	7⅞
Bodie	8¼	Mammoth	1¼
Belle Isle	1⅞	McClinton	11-16
Bechtel	2	Maybelle	3-16
Boston Consolidated	1½	Manhattan	1½
Bulwer	3⅝	Northern Belle	16½
Black Hawk	3⅞	North Bonanza	7-16
Belvidere	3⅞	Noonday	3¾
California	5⅞	North Belle Isle	3-16
Chollar	5⅝	Ophir	17⅝
Consolidated Virginia	5⅝	Overman	4¾
Crown Point	4¾	Potosi	4¾
Consolidated Pacific	3⅝	Raymond & Ely	15-32
Caledonia	27-32	Savage	5⅞
Eureka Consolidated	14	Sierra Nevada	23⅞
Exchequer	3⅛	South Bulwer	1⅞
Gould & Curry	5¾	Silver King	1
Grand Prize	1½	Syndicate	1¾
Goodshaw	¼	Silver Hill	1½
Hale & Norcross	6⅛	Tioga	3
Imperial	19-32	Tip Top	4½
Independence	29-32	Trojan	3-32
Julia Consolidated	1⅛	Union Consolidated	36⅞
Justice	1⅛	Wales	3
Jackson	3	Yellow Jacket	9⅛

At the annual meeting of the Sutro Tunnel Company to-day, the following were elected Trustees: C. W. Brush, F. F. Low, Elliott J. Moore, Adolph Sutro, David Kahn, William Irvine, and W. H. Tillinghast. The new board elected the following officers: President—C. W. Brush; Secretary—F. W. Ames; Treasurer and Registrar at San Francisco—Lazard Freres; Registrar at New-York—The Union Trust Company; Transfer Agent at New-York—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Sutro's resignation as Superintendent, which was tendered last week, was accepted. His successor has not yet been chosen, but Thomas G. Taylor, Superintendent of the Yellow Jacket Mine, is mentioned for the position. Mr. Sutro will take up his residence in this city.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1880.

The arrivals of live stock on this forenoon were moderate, yet equal to the demand, which was fair. At Sixtieth-Street Yards, horned Cattle sold at 8c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weights 5 to 11½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7¾c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾ to 9¼ cwt.; general sales on 56 lb. net, range of allowance, 55 to 58 lb. net; quality coarse to good with a choice top, with aggregate fair. Milch Cows steady at $30@$60 ₩ head. Calves included; grass-fed Calves sold at 2½c. ₩ lb.; meal-fed Calves, $3 05@$3 25 ₩ cwt. Bobs, 5c. ₩ lb.; Veals, 7c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Sheep sold at 5½c.@7c. ₩ lb.; Lambs, 7c.@7¾c. ₩ lb.; mixed flocks, 6¾c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb.; Ewes, 6c. ₩ lb.; quality of the flocks as above reported coarse to choice, in general good. There were no live Hogs on sale. City-dressed opened dull at 5⅞c.@6⅛c. ₩ lb. Market Pigs, 6¼c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending Feb. 28, 1880: 5,179 head of horned Cattle, 182 Cows, 881 Veals and Calves, 14,586 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,353 head of horned Cattle, 25 Cows, 108 Veals and Calves, 6,294 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 12,521 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 8,156 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending Feb. 28, 1880: 5,459 head of horned Cattle, 34 Veals and Calves, 7,774 Sheep and Lambs, 18,375 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,713 head of horned Cattle, 18 Veals and Calves, 2,946 Sheep and Lambs, 4,391 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,649 head; for the week thus far, 4,600 head, against 4,754 head same time last week; consigned through, 211 cars; market—fair demand and prices higher; offerings mainly of poor to medium quality; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 60@$5 30; no extra offered; fair to medium, $4 10@$4 45; light butchers', $3 60@$3 90; common mixed butchers', $3@$3 25; fat Oxen, $3 75@$4 25; thin Bulls, $2 50@$2 75; fat Bulls, $3@$3 50; fair to choice feeders, $3 25@$3 75; best grades disposed of. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head; for the week thus far, 8,500 head, against 6,290 head same time last week; consigned through, 10 cars; market steady, with a fair demand; offerings generally of good quality; sales of fair to good Western Sheep at $5 25@$5 60; choice to fancy, $5 70@$6; one load of very extra, 150-lb. average, at $6 50; fair to choice Lambs, Western, $5 50@$7 10; Canada Lambs, $6 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,945 head; total for week thus far, 12,995 head; for the same time last week, 9,710 head; consigned through, 58 cars; demand fair; market firm; offerings compare favorably with last week; sales of good to choice Yorkers at $4 50@$4 55; fair, $4 45; medium and heavy $4 60@$4 77½; fair to good ends, $4 15@$4 50; coarse rough and common, $3@$4; Pigs, $4 25@$4 35.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—Hogs firmer; light, $4 10@$4 30; butchers' to select, $4 40@$4 60; receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Cattle firmer, but not quotably higher; supply moderate; no high grades in pens; native Steers, 1,100 to 1,400 lb. sold at $4 25@$4 75; Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$3 50; corn-fed Texans, $2 50@$4; feeders, $3 50@$4; extra heavy common, $4 25; receipts, 1,250 head. Sheep firm and unchanged; good to prime, $4 40@$5 25; choice, including extra heavy, for export $5 40@$6; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 500 head.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts 23,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market more active and 5c.@10c. higher; poor quality, mixed packing, $4 20@$4 35; light, $4 15@$4 30; choice heavy, $4 40@$4 65; good clearance made. Cattle—Receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 1,000 head; good active market; shipping 10c. higher at $3 50@$5 20; butchers' unchanged; Cows, $2@$3; Bulls, $2@$3; stockers and feeders, $2 90@$3 90. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 149 head; market steady at $4@$5 60; all sold.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., March 1.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday last, 1,054 head of through and 138 head of local stock; total for the week, 1,819 head of through and 978 head of local; the supply is very light, and only a few sales were made to retail dealers, upon which no quotations can be based. Hogs—Receipts, 6,250 head; total for the week, 22,965 head; Yorkers, $4 40@$4 60; Philadelphias, $4 90@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 3,600 head; total for the week, 11,300 head; selling rather slow at last Monday's prices.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 1.—Beef Cattle—Market slow throughout, and prices fully ⅛c. off except for best tops; very best, 5c.@5¼c.; first quality, 4c.@5c.; medium, 3c.@4c.; ordinary, 2c.@2¼c.; most sales from 4⅛c.@5¼c. Receipts, 1,187 head; sales, 916 head. Swine—Market moderately active only; receipts, 6,376 head; quotations, 6c.@6⅛c. Sheep—Receipts, 972 head; quotations, 5c.@6½c.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Cattle—Market active; receipts, 2,500 head; prime, 6c.; good, 5¾c.; medium, 4½c.@5c.; common, 3½c.@4½c. Sheep—Market fair; receipts, 7,500 head; prime, 6½c.@6⅞c.; good, 5¾c.@6c.; medium, 5c.@5½c.; common, 4c.@4¾c. Hogs—Market very slow; receipts, 5,000 head; prime, 7½c.; good, 7c.; common, 6½c.@6¾c.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Choate, J.

Nos. 78—J. Crossan et al. vs. Steam-tug E. A. Packer; 30—J. Duffy vs. R. H. Williams; 49—J. Collins vs. J. Scully et al.; 40—G. Mabel vs. Steam-tug A. B. Preston; 60—T. Gilligan vs. Steam-ship Crescent City; 52—J. Casey vs. The Brig Nile; 84—J. J. Ferris vs. Bark R. D. Jewett; 85—William Andus vs. Steam-boat Saratoga; 92—P. J. Willis et al. vs. Steam-ship City of Austin; 97—Middlesex Quarry Company vs. Schooner A. Mason; 45—R. H. Powell et al. vs. Steam-boat Willis; 30—M. White vs. Steam-tug Laverna; 32—M. Henderson vs. Steam-ship Othello; 131—D. Bergen vs. Steam-ship J. Stickney; 70—H. J. Newton vs. Schooner Panguseett; 79—J. H. Moore et al. vs. Schooner Yankee Doodle; 74—J. Smith vs. 50,000 feet of Lumber; 125—R. R. Lowe vs. Canal-boat C. M. Titus; 134—P. Heinsoim vs. J. C. Merryman; 63—A. Forsyth vs. Schooner S. A. Brandreth.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 4, 23, 30, 42, 43, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 80, 90, 91, 98, 99, 101, 104, 116, 119, 125, 126, 129, 138, 146, 150, 155, 158, 166, 179, 181.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 13, 26, 27, 45, 75, 115, 116, 117, 120, 124, 128, 129, 134, 135, 150, 151, 152, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 170, 171, 173.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 371, 84, 184, 238, 434, 390, 411, 445, 359, 82, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1547, 2366, 2600, 469, 1249, 2517, 1351, 2533, 1772, 1432, 880, 1743, 1072, 923, 707, 1651½, 393, 1647, 1668, 1669, 1649, 1117, 1684, 956, 1580.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 746, 661, 1338, 1735, 2715, 659, 992, 1136, 1045, 897, 1521½, 2592, 926, 788, 1538, 1754, 1850, 1331, 1150, 1786, 1784, 1854, 1855, 1787, 1850, 1857, 1872.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 1023, 1847, 1187, 468, 1565, 1100, 1369, 1736, 1616, 1617, 1667, 1068, 1064, 507, 727, 1582, 1121, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1593, 1948, 1954.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, Speir, and Freedman, JJ.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 9, 13, 77, 79, 82, 80, 91, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 72, 101, 102, 103, 104, 48, 65.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 13.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 1470, 1474, 2480, 1399, 1512, 2313, 1264, 1343, 1414, 1498, 1467, 2060, 1546, 1463, 1540, 1551, 1945, 1803, 1432, 1188.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. 276, 315, 2115, 2131, 1211, 1322, 1243, 1899, 3959, 3859, 2097, 2149, 290, 289, 594.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 3506, 1756, 1369, 3702, 2418, 2417, 2416, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2426, 2436, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 1342, 2340, 2383, 2307, 2398, 2403.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 907, 1408, 772, 828, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 1, was one by Laspinasse & Friedman, who by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Miles B. Andruss, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building and one-story frame building, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 309 East 35th-st., north side, 143.9 feet east of 2d-av., for $4,850, to Marshall Tasonet.

The foreclosure sale, by Hugh N. Camp, of about 36 acres of land in West Chester, was adjourned to March 6.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 1.

Broadway, w. s., Lots Nos. 203 and 204, on a map of Striker's Bay Farm, 51.0¾x92.7¾x irregular; and also, s. e. corner of Boulevard and 98th-st., 100.11x50; Margaret Ducker and others to Catharine L. Beekman......$16,000

125th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x99.11; Theodosia Baldwin to Martha M. Davies......nom.

Same property; Theodosia Baldwin and another, Executors, &c., to Martha M. Davies......55,900

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47th-st., 100 feet west of 5th-av., lot 100x100, house 100x40, with extension of music hall in rear 100x30. Built by the late owner, Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy. Columbia College leasehold; $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or H. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

ASSORTMENT NEW RESIDENCES—21, 25 East 47th and 20, 22, 24 East 48th, between Madison and 5th. Owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st. Send for priced catalogue explaining "How to Build Good Houses."

TWO HOUSES, ADJOINING, FOR SALE—On Madison-av., near 30th-st.; also, corner house, with private stable. Apply to J. C. CLINTON, No. 151 Broadway.

A HANDSOME LARGE, FINELY-FURNISHED house for sale or rent; complete order, finely located, No. 20 East 73d-st. OWNER, No. 2 Astor House.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT on West 37th-st., close to 5th-av. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST. A full-sized house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FULL-SIZED HOUSE, NO. 314 West 14th-st.; house in perfect order. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 233 EAST 126TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executrix, to close an estate, EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, and lot No. 233 East 126th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; lot, 16.8x99.11 feet.

R. G. WETMORE, Attorney, No. 9 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF EIGHTH WARD business property, March 16, at sales-room: Two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 43 and 45 Wooster-st., west side, near Broome, 50x100. Maps at A. J. Bleecker & Son's, Auctioneers, No. 189 Broadway.

HARRY H. BRAINE, Executor.
HARRIET HALL, Executrix.

CHAS. S. BROWN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 90 Broadway, will sell March 3, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Executors, the HOUSE and LOT No. 51 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway; house 28 feet front, four-story, brick; lot runs to alley in rear.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—IN 45TH-ST., FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 22 feet 6 inches, with parlor carpets and mirrors. Also, others in 9th, 13th, 23d, 18th, 19th, 24th, 44th, 50th, 53d sts., and elsewhere. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

TO LET—NO. 60 WEST 48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone-front house, furnished or unfurnished; references required. Apply on the premises or to Mr. W. A. COLE, No. 41 Broad-st.

A NEW PRINTED LIST OF HOUSES AT offices 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, BUILDINGS Nos. 59 to 65 Goerck-st., for foundry and other business purposes. Communicate with L. T. L., Post Office Box No. 4,014.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., a very desirable residence, combining advantages of city and country; high ground, with fine views of bay; 14 large pleasant rooms; water, gas, furnace; street sewered; has stable. Apply to HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON SMALL LOT, at City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.; fine view of Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing, &c.; only $600 in cash wanted. Address STEPHEN S. LOCKWOOD, City Island, Westchester County, N. Y.

A VILLA ON THE HUDSON—AT YONKERS; 1½ acres; high ground; 24-room brick Gothic residence; stables, fruit, shades; best order; price, $30,000. EDWIN B. CLARKE, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 13 ROOMS; eight lots; Mount Hope, Tremont Station; 20 minutes from Forty-second-street Depot; price, $12,000. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

LONG BRANCH,
MONMOUTH BEACH, and
SEABRIGHT COTTAGES
TO LET.

Full particulars and catalogue from
CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ON THE SOUND.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe is desirous of renting his country residence, situated directly on the water, with all facilities for bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; house is newly built, fully and handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements; extensive grounds, handsomely laid out; all necessary outbuildings, &c., &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO RENT—A LARGE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with modern improvements, in perfect condition, elegant grounds, with five acres of fruit of all kinds, $500 per year, in Claverack, N. Y. A few minutes' walk from Claverack College. Address MILTON MARTIN, Claverack, N. Y.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT, 15 ROOMS, FULLY furnished, on salt water; gas and water; one hour from Wall-st.; private family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON THE HUDSON, SOUTH of Yonkers, a fine country residence, with stable, &c.; rent, by the year, $175 a month; for less time, $2,000. Address No. 665 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—MAY 1, BY A FAMILY OF TWO, NO children, a three or four story high-stoop unfurnished house, in perfect order, between 31st and 48th sts., 3d and 7th avs.; rent about $1,400; dealing with owner preferred. Address TENANT, Post Office Box No. 3,394.

HOUSES WANTED TO PLACE ON OUR LIST. No charge unless rented. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st. References, William Astor, Henry Day, Esq., Judge O. H. Palmer.

WANTED—A SMALL COMPLETELY FURnished house for a very small family of adults in an accessible neighborhood, between 4th, and including Park av., and below 50th-st. Address X. FISH, Box No. 1,529 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN April, in private family, two or three unfurnished rooms on second or third floor, without board. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 114 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN HARLEM, east of 5th-av., a three-story modern house; price not to exceed $10,000. Address, with full particulars, to receive attention, J. C., Station F, City.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good only for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY.—This institution prepares young men for business absolutely. Its processes are unequaled, and its advantages unsurpassed. The course of instruction addresses itself to the educated and the uneducated, and embraces study and practice essential to the best attainments in life. The best time to enter is when the student is ready. Other things agreeable, the best time is NOW. For full particulars send for College Tell-tale, a bright, sprightly, gossipy, high-toned publication, which should be in every family. S. S. PACKARD, President.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.

NO. 572 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22; Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its second half-year Feb. 4. Send for new catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MARCH 19—TERM OPENS AT CLAVERACK (N. Y.) College and H. R. Inst. Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D., Pres.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments, brass open fire-places, with andirons and basket grates for wood fire; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs. Wholesale and Retail. Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.,
Nos. 366 and 368 Canal-st., New-York.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL DE HOLLANDE,
NO. 20 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

This old-established and favorite family hotel, having been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, is highly commended to American families visiting Paris. Situated on the Rue de la Paix, near the Boulevards, the location is unsurpassed. The proprietor hopes by careful attention to his guests and an unexceptionable cuisine to merit the patronage of Americans visiting Paris.

L. KARST, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GENTLEMAN WITH $500 AND EXPERIENCE in real estate is desired to examine business venture, and say whether he will become partner. Address Box No. 41, No. 1,329 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering 2,600 barrels, more or less, of natural Hydraulic Cement at the site of the north wing of the building for State, War, and Navy Departments in this city, will be received at this office until 12 M. of March 12, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders.

Specifications, general instructions for bidders, and blank forms of proposal will be furnished to regular manufacturers and dealers upon application to this office.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ABRAM H. DAILEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY WEED, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Weed & Becker Manufacturing Company, at 11 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated December 20th, 1879.

HENRY C. FISHER, GEORGE L. WEED, Executors.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE F. ALLEN and JOSEPHINE M. ALLEN, late partners as ALLEN & CO., bankrupts.—Whereas, a petition was filed in this court for leave to discontinue the above-entitled action; and whereas an order of reference was made to Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register, to take proofs on notice upon the matters alleged and referred to in said petition, and to report the same with the opinions of the Register to the court: Now, notice is hereby given that the hearing under said petition and order will be held at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register, number 152 Broadway, New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1880, at 2 o'clock, where all creditors and other persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition directing a discontinuance of this action. GEO. F. WEBSTER, Atty. for Bankrupts.

mh2-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IVINS D. ROGERS and BENJAMIN A. ROGERS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Ivins D. Rogers and Benjamin A. Rogers, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of April, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the first day of March, 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DOUGLAS L. WHITE, SAMUEL W. BARNARD, and ALANSON S. PAGE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. —Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel W. Barnard, one of the above-named bankrupts, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, February 26, A. D. 1880. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

GALLIA..........Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
PARTHIA..........Wednesday, March 10, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
BECLA..........Wednesday, March 24, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA..........TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, March 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100. INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL....Thursday, March 11, 4 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL....Thur., March 18, 10:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, March 20, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, April 3, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

DONAU....Sat., March 6 | NECKAR....Sat., March 20
RHEIN....Sat., March 13 | ODER....Sat., March 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First Cabin..........$100
Second Cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA....Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA..Thurs., March 11, 7 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75 according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, F. JOUCLA....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Wednesday, March 31, 9 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING..Thurs., March 4 | SUEVIA..Thurs., March 18
SILESIA..Thurs., March 11 | WIELAND..Thurs., March 25

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia..March 6, 1 P. M. | Devonia....March 20, noon
Circassia..March 13, 7 A. M. | Bolivia..March 27, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California..March 4, 11 A. M. | Australia..March 6, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM..........Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN..........Wednesday, March 24
SCHIEDAM..........Wednesday, March 31

1st Cabin, $65–$70. 2d Cabin, $45–$50. Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Freight Ag'ts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent. [illegible]

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 52 Broadway, New-York. JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON..........Monday, March 1
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..Monday, Mar. 15, noon.

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Passenger Department, No. 257 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

From and after Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, the following passage rates between NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO only will go into effect, viz:

CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

These rates cover all necessary expenses for the voyage. For tickets or for further information apply to G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT..........Wednesday, March 3
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON..Saturday, March 6

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. GEO. YONGE, Agent.

C. D. OWENS, Genl Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thu. M'ch 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana & Mexico,) S., Mch. 20

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 4 and 20 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE..Wed., March 3
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE......Sat., March 13

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE..........WEDNESDAY, March 3
Steamer CHARLESTON..........SATURDAY, March 6

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA..........Saturday, March 6
S. S. SARATOGA..........Thursday, March 18

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled tins. JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

FOR LASSITUDE, HOP BITTERS.

FINANCIAL.

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President.
THEODORE J. DE SABLA, Vice-President.
Señor Don RAMON G. GUZMAN, Resident Vice-President for Mexico.

DIRECTORS.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, Esq., President of the Equitable Trust Company.
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN, Esq., New-York.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Esq., Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.
ALFRED PELL, Esq., New-York Manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
JOHN E. ALEXANDRE, Esq., New-York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
JAMES A. SCRYMSER, Esq., New-York.

BANKERS.

Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

This Company has been organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of establishing telegraphic communication with

MEXICO, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

MEXICO is so situated geographically as to be the natural channel through which all telegrams between North and Central America must conveniently pass, thus practically controlling the growing traffic of the Pacific Coasts, from CHILI to CALIFORNIA on the WEST, and the GULF OF MEXICO on the EAST.

The cost of the present undertaking will be under $800,000. It will consist of about 800 miles of Submarine Cable, (with no land lines,) which will begin on the Southern Coast of Texas, and be continued to the Cities of Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, connecting there with the Mexican Government lines built over the railway to the City of Mexico, from which point 7,500 miles of wire extend to all the important cities of that Republic.

Arrangements have been made for acquiring a concession, granted by the Mexican Government, by which the control of all foreign telegrams to and from places in Mexico, south of a line 150 miles south of the boundary line of the United States, is secured exclusively for the *term of fifty years, and the right of establishing and working telegraph cables between the United States,* Central and South America, via Mexico, is secured for fifty years, during which time the Government of Mexico binds itself not to grant to others like privileges.

The control of an advantageous contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company and its connections can be acquired without cost to this company, securing for the term of twenty-five years the *exclusive* exchange of all telegrams to and from points reached by this proposed cable.

The early completion of the railway now building across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the projected ship canals of Panama and Nicaragua will open direct trade via the Gulf of Mexico between the interior cities of the United States and Central and South America, China, Japan, India and Australia, creating an immense telegraphic traffic between the Isthmus of Central America and all parts of the world, which will be of great value to this telegraph system, protected as it is by exclusive rights for fifty years.

No estimate of Mexican telegraphing can be made from the returns of existing lines, owing to the fact that the wires between the Texas frontier and the City of Mexico pass through a mountainous and unsettled country, where it is impossible to maintain them efficiently.

For several years the telegraph takings for the Island of Cuba have averaged about $800,000 annually. Cuba has a population of 1,800,000, and a commerce variously estimated to be from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 annually. Mexico has a population of 9,500,000, and an annual commerce estimated to be from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

If Cuba's telegraphing amounts to $800,000 annually, that of Mexico, which is *more distant*, when fully developed, cannot be less than $225,000 a year.

This estimate, which is *irrespective* of the local telegraphing certain to be developed between the frontier, coast, and interior Cities of Mexico, and *exclusive* of any accession of traffic from the extension of telegraphic communication with the Central and South American States, would give the following results:

Revenue from Messages according to above estimate		$225,000
Annual working expenses, three Cable Stations and New-York office	$45,000	
Reserve and Repair Fund	30,000	75,000
Net annual income		$150,000

Being at the rate of 15 per cent. on a capital of $1,000,000.

Negotiations are in progress for the extension of telegraphic communication with Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, United States of Colombia, Ecuador, connecting collectively with the lines of this Company and the established lines from Peru, Peru to Chili and Brazil, on terms very beneficial to this Company. These extensions will bring a large accession of traffic over its cables, which will largely control the telegraphing of an aggregate population of over 25,000,000, and an annual commerce of $663,-100,000, which is rapidly increasing.

The receipts from the carriage of messages in connection with this extension will, it is estimated, largely increase the amount above estimated as derivable from Mexico.

All telegrams between North America, and Brazil, Chili, and Peru go and return via New-York, London, Portugal and Buenos Ayres, at the following rates, which are practically prohibitory:

Between		Distance from the United States, via Eng. and via Portugal. Miles.	Mexico. Miles.
N. Y. and B. Ventura, U. S. Colombia	Each word, $7 85	10,387	2,618
N. Y. and Payta, Peru	Each word, 7 75	9,621	3,379
N. Y. and Callao	Each word, 7 25	9,200	3,867
N. Y. and Valp'so, Chili	Each word, 9 00	7,700	5,110
N. Y. and Monte Video	Each word, 4 60	6,510	5,910
N. Y. and Rio Janeiro	Each word, 4 10	6,050	7,100

The extension of this more direct line via Mexico and the South Pacific insures a large through and local traffic, whereby the European and Atlantic business, now unnaturally diverted from the Atlantic Cables and the Western Union lines, will be secured at rates lower than by any other route.

To secure the completion of the cable to Vera Cruz, via Tampico, offers from English Cable makers insure the cable being laid, and in working order, for about $600,000, within six months after receiving the order.

As the two sections of cable are short, the longest being about 280 miles, there is no reason to apprehend any delay or difficulty in fulfilling these offers, as the cable would be laid parallel with the coast in about 100 fathoms of water, on a bottom unusually favorable.

For copies of the Concession and contracts above referred to, terms of subscription, and any further information that may be required, apply to

JAMES A. SCRYMSER, President, No. 37 New-st., New-York.

Delaware and Hudson Canal

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

DUE IN 1917.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

27 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK.

TO INVESTORS.

A Large Proportion of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railway Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds having been disposed of, the price is now advanced to 95 and interest. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors. H. P. DE GRAAF, President Bowery National Bank.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH, NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE connection of GEORGE D. BARREMORE with the limited partnership business done under the name of CHARLES TOWNSEND, having ceased by its own limitation on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and said BARREMORE having no further connection with the business of said CHARLES TOWNSEND, henceforth said CHARLES TOWNSEND will be alone responsible for the obligations of the house or business conducted in his name. CHAS. TOWNSEND. GEO. D. BARREMORE.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1880.

The business will be continued by me in my own name. CHAS. TOWNSEND.

New-York, Feb. 2, 1880.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Co., First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and lease assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.

Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 8 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The stock of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company is now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's stock receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 63 William-st., New-York. By order of the Purchasing Committee. JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

HOLDERS OF FIRST AND SECOND PREferred Income Bonds of ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, who have not signed the request to the Trustees to dissolve the Stock Trust, are desired to call on the undersigned and do so at once. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

FATHER DE SMET

CONSOLIDATED

GOLD MINING COMPANY,

LAWRENCE COUNTY, DAKOTA TERRITORY, "BLACK HILLS."

Capital, $10,000,000 In 100,000 Shares OF $100 EACH.

This famous and valuable property has heretofore been owned and controlled by a few capitalists, through whose energy and means it has been brought to its present admirable condition.

Monthly dividends of 30 cents per share were commenced in December last.

With the view of creating a market for it, these owners have contributed about 45,000 shares of its capital stock, which have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for sale.

For the present, the stock is offered at

TWENTY DOLLARS

per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets and Descriptive Maps will be sent to applicants.

LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
L. & S. WORMSER, Drexel Building, New-York.
PRINCE & WHITELY, No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in NEW-YORK, at NEW-YORK, in the STATE OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,111,991 33
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,534,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	500,000 00
United States bonds on hand	440,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	1,900 00
Due from other national banks	127,685 91
Due from State banks and bankers	28,704 03
Real estate	530,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,145 38
Checks and other cash items	81,496 53
Exchanges for Clearing-house	8,975,729 45
Bills of other national banks	378,275 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	4,166 39
Specie, (including gold Treasury notes)	4,105,635 79
Legal-tender notes	265,393 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	535,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	71,658 00
Due from United States Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	10,650 00
Total	$28,212,018 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000 00
Surplus fund	3,000,000 00
Other undivided profits	755,542 55
National bank-notes outstanding	1,433,225 00
Dividends unpaid	16,545 00
Individual deposits	12,131,575 52
Certified checks	4,570,023 84
United States deposits	134,107 50
Due to other national banks	1,119,623 91
Due to State banks and bankers	2,051,279 45
Total	$28,212,018 55

I, RICHARD KING, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. RICHARD KING, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1880. WILLIAM A. DUER, Notary Public New-York County.

Correct—attest: WM. H. MACY, GEO. T. ADEE, A. A. LOW, } Directors.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,

I. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, F. P. OLCOTT.

BANKERS, 45 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ISSUE

TRAVELERS' CREDITS, CIRCULAR NOTES, AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS, AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Buy and Sell on Commission, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG & SAN ANTONIO 1st. EVANSVILLE, TERRE HAUTE & CHICAGO 1st. U. S. WAREHOUSING CO. STOCK. INTERNATIONAL 5 PER CENT. BONDS. INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN STOCK. FOR SALE BY E. S. MENDELS, JR., & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MOOSE MINING COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1880.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE NAMES AND Addresses of the stockholders, the Transfer Books of the MOOSE MINING COMPANY will be closed on the 8th of March and reopen on the 15th day of March, 1880. HARRY ALLEN, Secretary.

A.—ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. STOCK and Bonds, New-Jersey Midland Stock and Bonds, Missouri Pacific Stock, N. Y. & Oswego Midland Stock. Wanted by EDW. G. FOX & CO., 5 Wall-st.

A.—THE MINING RECORD, 61 BROADWAY, $3 Yearly.—Containing full latest news from the Gold, Silver, Coal, and Iron Mines, Mining Stocks bought and sold; information free. A. R. CHISOLM, Proprietor.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN. —Five years at 6 per cent. on first mortgage; sums to suit. J. C. CLINTON, No. 151 Broadway.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK (established in 1854,) transact a general banking and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds is payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., New-York City, on and after March 1, 1880:

COLUMBUS, IND., Water-work 8s.
DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., Second Mortgage 7s. Toledo Depot first mortgage 7s. Toledo Depot second mortgage 7s.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., School House 8s.
LOGANSPORT, IND., Funded Loan 6s. Water-work 8s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., First Mortgage 7s. Second Mortgage 7s. Equipment Mortgage 8s.
POMEROY, OHIO, Street Improvement 8s.
RICHMOND, IND., Second Funding 8s.
SCIOTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Equipment 8s. March 15.
VIGO COUNTY, IND., School House 8s.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 11, 1880.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. is payable on demand. J. K. Van Rensselaer, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR WATER AND MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., New-York, Feb. 24, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 34.

The Excelsior Water and Mining Company will pay a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on March 8.

The transfer-books will close on the 28th inst. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of the RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY has been declared this day, payable at the offices of CLARK, POST & MARTIN, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, on the 1st prox. New-York, Feb. 26, 1880. E. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this company maturing March 1, 1880, will be paid on and after that day at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, or at the general office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia. GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 23, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, (CECILIA BRANCH.)—Coupons from these bonds, due March 1 prox., will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. MANNEY, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1880.

THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared Dividend No. 8, of Twenty-five Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, 1st March, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency. Transfer-books close on the 10th inst. and reopen 3d proximo. WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 21st instant until March 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 129 BOWERY AND 904 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 19, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 129 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 4, 1880. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of acting as companion to a maiden or widow lady; no objection to the country. Address, by letter, Miss H., care Miss A. Forde, the "Madison," No. 1,242 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a competent girl to do chamber-work and fine washing, or waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant; will wait on lady; best City references. Call at No. 411 West 40th-st., second floor, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman; don't object to a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 105 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a young girl; City or country; first-class reference. Address A. K., Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid and excellent seamstress; capable of assisting in dress-making; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 269 West 35th-st.; ring bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family. Call at No. 147 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a respectable Welsh girl; best City reference. Call at No. 257 West 10th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-class cook, other as first-class waitress; thoroughly understand their business; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 231 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN; UNderstands French, English, and American cooking; can set up dinner parties, do marketing; first-class baker and pastry; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 230 West 35th-st., fancy store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS Only.—By a respectable woman breaking up housekeeping. Address N. N., Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, FIRST-CLASS, IN PRIvate family; understands all sorts meats, poultry, and soups; good City reference. Call, two days, at No. 490 3d-av.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook and assist in washing or do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 183 East 44th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; assist in fine or coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 162 West 33d-st., grocery.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 429 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND BAKER; Protestant; private family or boarding-house; would assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and do coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 235 West 32th-st.; third bell.

COOK.—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in private family, with or without kitchen-maid. Address, by note, A. K., No. 9 East 57th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 330 East 38d-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG EXPERIENCED WOMAN as excellent cook; City reference. Call at No. 204 East 26th-st.

COOK.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROCURE A situation for an excellent cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 9 East 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in all its branches; the very best City reference. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family; good City reference. Address G. C., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person; go out by day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 610 2d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—DESIRES A FEW ENGAGEments by the day; is a good cutter, fitter, and a stylish trimmer. Call at No. 342 West 28th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 17 years old, to do light house-work and make herself generally useful; no children. Call at No. 304 West 40th-st., two stairs up.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person; understands all kinds of family sewing; three years' City reference from last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 293 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant; or take care of growing children and sew; can be highly recommended. Apply at present employer's, 17 East 41st-st., to-day, from 10 to 12 A. M.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT; will travel; not sea-sick; good packer. Address S. A., Box 309 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as first-class laundress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 118 West 33d-st., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman in small private family; first-class City references; wages no object. Call, for two days, at No. 212 East 57th-st.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address E. R., Box No. 328 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in private family; no objection to the country. Call at 115 Madison-av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; first-class City reference. Call at No. 122 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL to take care of children, or as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser; best City reference. Call at No. 99 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; best of reference from last employer. Address Parish, No. 5 Pacific-place, West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE PERSON; NO OBjections to travel; would wait on a lady going to Europe; best reference. Address E. C. M., Box No. 275 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,256 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse; will take charge of baby from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 411 West 40th-st., second floor, for two days.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—UNDERstands bringing infant up on the bottle; no objections to country or City; or wait on an invalid; good reference. Call all the week, at No. 319 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, as nurse; would be willing to teach young children. Call, for two days, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 766 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT AND suitable young girl as nurse to growing children, or chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 139 Lexington-av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl with a lady going to Europe or West. Address M. M., Box No. 313 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; understands different machines; City reference. Apply at No. 18 West 39th-st., between 10 and 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also sews extremely neatly by hand; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 33d-st.; no postal cards answered.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND REsponsible person a position in a respectable family as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, either by hand or machine; satisfactory reference. Apply immediately at No. 549 6th-av., present place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, or wait on a lady; is kind and obliging in sickness; has good reference, and can be well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 279 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS; WORK by the day; operates on Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox & Gibbs. Apply to W. W. Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and dress-maker; operates; will wait on lady, or help otherwise; reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress and family sewing; will assist with other duties; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNderstands all kinds of sewing; good dress-maker; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; good references. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl; three years and six months' reference from former employer. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st., dress store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 482 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, to go out by the day; good washer and ironer and first-class house-cleaner. Call at No. 304 West 40th-st., two stairs up.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Mrs. Middleton, No. 6 Minetta-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; by week or month; reasonable. Call or address, No. 129 West 26th-st., in basement.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to country; strictly temperate; first-class City driver; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, C., No. 100 West 31st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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A CHRISTIAN FAMILY OFFER PLEASANT rooms and good board; terms to suit; also table board; near elevated station. No. 233 East 57th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 266.—SECOND FLOOR, SIX rooms, together or separate, with or without private table; reference and location unexceptionable.

NO. 26 EAST 35TH-ST.—UNEXPECTEDLY vacated; one room on second, one on fourth floor, with board. MRS. CHEETHAM.

NO. 275 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS on second floor, with rooms on fourth; private table.

NO. 3 PARK-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR; would require two rooms; location between 30th and 60th sts., 4th and 6th avs.; price must be moderate; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 2,419, City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—A fine suite of rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only; references.

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ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING. At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE. Send for circular.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL for Dancing, No. 112 5th-av.; private instruction daily in "Society" and "Knickerbocker" waltzes.

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SECOND-HAND PIANOS, $40, $50, $75; 7-octave, large size, four round corners, fine tone, $90; magnificent rosewood upright, $135, a bargain; 7-octave Chickering Piano, cheap; Organs, $30 upward; $3, $4, and $5 monthly taken until paid for. Second-hand instruments bought, sold, and exchanged; repairing and tuning a specialty. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; can milk; an excellent groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; two years' personal reference from last employer. Address T. W., No. 113 Charlton-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands taking full charge of a gentleman's establishment; best City reference from last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SINGLE; IS a good driver; understands all about the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good milker; two years' reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS, BY AN ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care of carriage, road, and saddle horses; is a good groom and reliable City driver; several years' first-class City reference. Address Alexander, No. 218 West 27th-st., third floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; single; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; good reference. Call or address No. 4 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG German; single man; best City references; willing and obliging. Call or address B. L., No. 113 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; four years' best reference. Address J. D., Box No. 220 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also a good gardener; best reference. Address M. A., No. 3 Jay-st.

COACHMAN AND GENERALLY USEFUL Man.—Can milk; understands his business thoroughly; good, careful driver; best reference from last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address H., care of Mr. Coleman, saddler, No. 1,260 Broadway, under St. Cloud Hotel.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant single man; can milk and work a small garden; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands the business; best City references; willing and obliging. Call or address J. F., No. 148 West 31st-st., carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN (SINGLE) as first-class coachman; 13 years' City reference from last place. Call, all week, S. R., 213 Sullivan-st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman, fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of stock; best of reference. Address, for two days, J. G., seed store, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class practical florist and landscape, fruit, and vegetable gardener, (German, single,) either private or commercial; best references. Address Experienced, Box No. 217 Times Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY ENGLISHman, married; 10 years' reference from last employer; thoroughly understands the management greenhouse plants, forcing of all kinds of fruits, management of stock and landscape gardening, the general management gentleman's place; wife a competent dairy-maid. Address John Sutherland, Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY MARRIED MAN; THOROughly competent; can lay out a new place or take most excellent care of one already improved; good florist, plantsman, and grape-grower; can give satisfaction in taking care of vegetables, lawn, pleasure-grounds, and general charge of gentleman's country place; very best reference. Address Thomas, Box No. 273 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—SINGLE; fruit, vegetable, and plant grower; best grower of hot and cold grapes under glass; landscaping and farming; improve the beauty of the place under his care; has long experience, with first-class recommendations. Call on W., gardener, No. 419 3d-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL PROTESTANT man of long experience in the management of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; married; good reference from last employer. Call or address F. S., No. 125 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL man; competent in all departments and general management of a gentleman's place; English; married; no family; good reference as to sobriety, qualifications, &c. Address J. B. R., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man; has a practical knowledge of greenhouse plants, graperies, vegetables, and the general work on a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address Gardener, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A FIRST-class (German) man, thoroughly acquainted with the different departments of the business, to take charge of a gentleman's place, with one or more greenhouses; references given. Address A. R., Box 216 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL married Swede; fully competent to take charge of any first-class place; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address L. G., Box No. 261 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER PROTESTANT man as plain gardener; understands the care of horses, and will make himself generally useful; any gentleman wanting a trustworthy man will do well by calling, or addressing J. H., No. 115 West 37th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS Protestant man; single; understands his business in every particular; best reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 295 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands all branches of gardening; single; age 30; good references. Apply to A. D. Cowan & Co., No. 114 Chambers-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (ONE child;) understands growing fruits, flowers, and vegetables; willing to make himself useful; reference given. Address F. H. A., Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses and graperies; English; married. Call or address H. P., No. 125 Chambers-st.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A YOUNG COLored man as janitor or porter, or any kind of work in a store; first-class reference. Address Porter, No. 106 Gwinnett-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERman,) on a gentleman's place; first-class hand with horses; understands gardening and farming; can give good references from last place. Call at No. 204 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable Protestant man; is a thoroughly competent waiter; has excellent City references for several years. Address James, Box No. 293 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPONSIBLE WELSHMAN; fully capable to fill a butler's position; refers to last employer for capabilities, &c.; is a first-class caterer if required; don't object to any part of the country. Address E., Box 318 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FRENCH Swiss, who speaks English, and understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Address B. J., No. 150 East 42d-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, with the best of City references for capabilities and sobriety; no objection to the country. Address Waiter, No. 796 6th-av., for two days; third floor, back.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private boarding-house. Address Nelson Parker, No. 368 8th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; good references; City or country. Call or address No. 454 4th-av., up stairs.

WAITER OR DRIVER.—BY YOUNG COLored man as waiter or drive doctor; 10 years' City reference. Call at No. 111 West 33th-st.

WANTED.—A GOOD AGENCY; BEST OF REFERence. Address F. M. DELAUP, Post Office Box No. 2,360, New-Orleans, La.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30—BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK, for the present, of MR. DION BOUCICAULT.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, March 2 and 3, THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Mr. BOUCICAULT.......as.......MYLES NA COPPALEEN.

THURSDAY EVENING.......THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. BOUCICAULT.......as.......CONN

Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinée the performance begins with the one-act drama of KERRY.

Mr. BOUCICAULT.......as.......KERRY

concluding with the first and second acts of THE SHAUGHRAUN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, MR. LESTER WALLACK will resume his series of LEGITIMATE COMEDY REPRESENTATIONS, making his rentrée here in the character of JACK WILDING, in Foote and Mathews's celebrated comedy of THE LIAR.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA. MONDAY EVENING, March 8, return for three weeks only of Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY. Mlle. PAOLA MARIE, Mlle. LEROUX BOUVARD, Mlle. ANGELE, M. VICTOR CAPOUL.

MONDAY, March 8—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
TUESDAY, March 9—MIGNON.
WEDNESDAY—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
THURSDAY, March 11—LA BELLE HELENE.
FRIDAY, March 12—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 13—LA PERICHOLE.
SUNDAY EVENING, March 14—GRAND CONCERT.

Evening Prices—50c., $1, $1 50, and $2. Matinée prices—50c., $1, and $1 50.

Sale commences Thursday morning, March 4, at box-office and No. 111 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. A REIGN OF MIRTH. NEW ADDITIONS, NEW FACES. LAST WEEK BUT THREE. (Impossible to continue longer.) GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW INTRODUCTIONS.

ABBEY'S HUMPTY DUMPTY, and the only original

Popular airs, "Babies on Our Block." } SPANISH STUDENTS. { Enchanting Musical Gems.

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EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF D'oyly Carte's London Opera Company and of THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, AT 2, LAST MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, LAST NIGHT and 100TH PERFORMANCE of the GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA SEASON. MONDAY EVENING, March 8, Brooklyn Academy.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. 35th-st. and Broadway. Charles Reiche & Bro., Prop'rs. CIRCUS. EIGHTH WEEK, CROWDED HOUSES DAILY. THE AQUARIUM DEPARTMENT IS PERFECT.

Two performances daily, afternoon at 2, evening at 8 o'clock.

Admission to all only 25 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, grand testimonial benefit to JOHN W. HAMILTON.

CHICKERING HALL, THIS EVENING, March 2. FIFTH SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC, NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC CLUB. Miss F. HIRSCH, Soprano; Mrs. W. G. MORGAN, Pianiste. Tickets, $1; to be had at the Hall and usual places.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. LOVE'S ENDURANCE; or, KILL HIM IF YOU CAN. SEA-FOAM; or, A HIGH OLD TIME IN A BAKE-SHOP. | OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors. JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinée; Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARD'S SURPRISE.

RAILROADS.

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GREAT TRUNK LINE, AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

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Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:30, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 9:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 5:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

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THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

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Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

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4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

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Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

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8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

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6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

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Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

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9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

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7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 8 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 8 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 8:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 1:40 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping-coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 4. DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE HERALD IRISH RELIEF FUND.

OLE BULL, CAMPANINI, ANNIE LOUISE CARY, VALLERIA, BEHRENS, GALASSI, EDWIN BOOTH.

PROGRAMME.

No. 1—Third Act of HAMLET. EDWIN BOOTH and Company.
No. 2—OLE BULL, the Great Violinist.
No. 3—Selections by HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY. Miss CARY, Mlle. VALLERIA, and Signors CAMPANINI, GALASSI, BEHRENS, and BISACCIA (accompanist) have volunteered, by permission of Col. MAPLESON.
No. 4—Third Act of OTHELLO. EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
No. 5—Selections by HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.
No. 6—The whole of TAMING OF THE SHREW. EDWIN BOOTH as Petruchio, supported by his Dramatic Company.
No. 7—THE NINTH REGIMENT N. G. DRUM AND FIFE CORPS, under command of Drum-Major Geo. W. Hill, in American and Irish airs.

POPULAR PRICES.

TICKETS for sale at the Academy of Music box-office on and after Tuesday.

ADMISSION..........$1 00
RESERVED SEATS (down stairs)..........1 50
FAMILY CIRCLE (reserved seats)..........50

PERFORMANCE commences at 8, sharp. CARRIAGES may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SPRING SEASON. SECOND NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION. WEDNESDAY, March 3, LINDA DI CHAMOUNI. Carlo, Signor RUNCIO; Antonio, Signor GALASSI; Il Prefetto, Signor MONTI; Pierotto, Miss A. L. CARY, and Linda, Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA. Director of the Music and Conductor....Signor ARDITI.

FRIDAY, March 5, production of Donizetti's opera, LA FAVORITA. Fernando, Signor CAMPANINI; Alfonso, Signor DEL PUENTE; Baldassare, Herr BEHRENS, and Leonora, Miss ANNIE L. CARY.

First Grand Matinée SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 o'clock, LA SONNAMBULA. Mlle. MARIE MARIMON as Amina. MONDAY, March 8, AIDA. Grand Extra Night TUESDAY, March 9, IL FLAUTO MAGICO.

Prices—Parquet and balcony, (first three rows,) $3; balcony, (other rows,) $2 50; family circle (reserved,) $1; family circle, (unreserved,) 50 cents; general admission, $1 50. Box office open from 9 until 5 daily.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST. The only theatre under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

SIXTH WEEK, and Audiences still the LARGEST and MOST FASHIONABLE in the City.

ROYAL MIDDY

The perfection of comedy, Spectacle and Music.

A CHORUS of Seventy and a set of Living Chess Figures by 32 Children.

SEATS may be reserved for a month ahead.

The ROYAL MIDDY every night at 8, and MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

MATINEE TO-MORROW. CHARITY for the last time.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THE IDEALS. E. G. GILMORE..........Lessee and Manager

THE FAMOUS BOSTON IDEALS!!! including Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Miss ADELAIDE DETCHON, Miss MARY BEEBE, Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, &c., together with a VAST PROFESSIONAL CHORUS, in

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

For a FORTNIGHT only. MATINEES ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

PRICES: Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 extra.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. MR. A. M. PALMER..........Sole Lessee and Manager

7TH WEEK AND SOLID SUCCESS OF MR. EDGAR FAWCETT'S PLAY, THE FALSE FRIEND.

This fascinating work, with its splendid scenes—the most magnificent ever set upon this stage—and with a cast of characters made from the BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA, will be given every evening, and at the SATURDAY Matinée.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, EIGHTH MATINEE OF THE FALSE FRIEND.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-Avenue Hotel. STEELE MACKAYE..........Manager.

HAZEL KIRKE. UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS. The DOUBLE STAGE, the healthful ventilation, the elevated orchestra, &c., &c. The SUPERB STOCK COMPANY every evening at 8:30. Matinée SATURDAY at 2. FIFTH WEEK.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. HENRY E. ABBEY..........Lessee and Manager

THIS EVENING at 8, and until further notice, Mr. Henry J. Byron's new comedy of CHAWLES; Or, A FOOL AND HIS MONEY. With a specially selected cast of characters. Mr. JAMES LEWIS.......as.......Chawles

SATURDAY MATINEES at 2. Seats can be secured by Bell's Telephone.

CHICKERING HALL. MORNING RECITALS. Mr. SIDNEY WOOLLETT will recite from memory Shakespeare's plays, "Henry V.," "Macbeth," "King John," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Hamlet," MONDAYS, March 8, 15, 22, 29, and April 5, at 11 A. M. Course tickets, (reserved,) $3; single tickets, (reserved,) 50 cents and 75 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. J. S. VALE, Manager.

JOSEFFY. CHICKERING HALL. FIRST WEDNESDAY CHAMBER CONCERT. JOSEFFY—MARCH 3—JOSEFFY. Repetition and last time, CHOPIN NIGHT. JOSEFFY—ORCHESTRA—CARLBERG SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6. Admission, $1; seats, 50 cents extra.

FISK UNIVERSITY JUBILEE SINGERS give their LAST CONCERT before going southward, in PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

Tickets, 50 cents and 25 cents. At Swayne's, Fulton-st., Chandler's, Montague-st., and the door. Doors open at 7. Buy tickets early, as a limited number will be sold.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D-ST. FIFTH WEEK OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée at 1:30. HIAWATHA. HIAWATHA.

LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE ON "FOLK LORE, ENGLISH AND SCANDINAVIAN ROMANTIC BALLADS."—Mr. WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL will lecture on this subject in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th-st., near Broadway. GOSPEL PREACHING TO-NIGHT by the Rev. JOSEPH BRADFORD CLEAVER. COME AND HEAR, BELIEVE, AND OBEY THE GOSPEL.

THE REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL CONDUCT special religious services in the Thirty-seventh-Street M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings at 7:30 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Gen. HORATIO ROGERS, of Providence, R. I., will read a paper on LA CORNE ST. LUC, THE LEADER OF BURGOYNE'S INDIANS. ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE Warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe-deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also, every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping; all at low rates.

NO. 465 4TH-AV.—GURNEY'S EXPRESS AND Storage Warehouse; trunks, 1c. per day. Furniture low rates; expressage, 25 cents per trunk, to-the rooms; large vans, careful men.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-competent accountant of established habits of application to his occupation, and able to furnish undoubted references. Address R. R. S., Box No. 1,945, New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH BEST references, for an apartment-house, who understands pastry and meats; liberal wages paid. Address WELLS, Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED—A THOROUGHLY competent French or German maid; must be a good hair-dresser and seamstress. Apply at No. 2 West 38th-st., with City references, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO CAPABLE PROTESTANT girls, one as cook, other as chamber-maid; family of three persons; good wages. Apply to Mr. PROSSER, No. 81 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH UNDOUBTED character and reference as porter, to take charge of our office; also an intelligent, active office boy. Apply by letter to O. B. S., Station B, New-York City.

WANTED—A FULLY COMPETENT YOUNG MAN (married preferred) as coachman and gardener, a short distance in the country. Address, for two days, WORK, Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—A DRESS-MAKER BY THE DAY, week, or month; must understand the business thoroughly. Address, with reference, H. P. D., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid; none unless thoroughly competent need apply. Call, after 2 P. M., No. 25 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER AND MIND AN invalid gentleman. Apply at No. 677 5th-av., at 10 A. M. or 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK and laundress; reference required. Call at No. 154 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS IN A private family. Call at No. 34 West 17th-st.

THE PUBLIC DEBT REDUCED

WHAT THE MARCH STATEMENT SHOWS.

A DECREASE DURING FEBRUARY OF $5,672,000—COIN AND CURRENCY BALANCES AND THE WORK OF THE MINTS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The decrease in the public debt for February is $5,672,000, and the aggregate decrease for the eight months of the current fiscal year ending with February is over $32,000,000. This aggregate would have been about $40,000,000 had it not been for the large disbursements made in July last on account of the Arrearages of Pensions act, which caused an increase in the debt for July of over $8,000,000. The decrease in the bonded debt for February is nearly $11,500,000, and since July 1 the aggregate decrease in this debt is $27,430,848. Of this amount about $20,000,000 were 6 per cent. bonds. The annual saving in the interest charge by the payment of this amount of the bonded debt since July 1 is $1,550,000. The available cash balance now in the Treasury, after deducting the amounts held for the payment of called bonds, interest due, and all other demand liabilities, is $151,827,724, an increase over the same balance for Feb. 1 of nearly $2,000,000. The present cash balance is equal to about 44 per cent. of the United States notes now outstanding.

The Committee on Ways and Means have authorized Mr. Wood to report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain as a fund, to guarantee the parity of United States notes, a reserve equal to 40 per cent. of those notes, and to purchase bonds for the sinking fund with the reserve in excess of the 40 per cent. Such a bill, if passed, would require the Secretary to maintain a resumption fund of about $139,000,000, and the fact that the Treasury contains from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 in excess of that amount will add strength to the measure alluded to when it reaches the House.

The net gold balance, compared with Feb. 1, has decreased about $2,000,000, and the net balance of standard silver dollars has increased about $2,000,000. The amount of silver dollars now on hand, including nearly $5,000,000 in silver certificates, is nearly $41,500,000, and the amount of silver certificates outstanding is over $9,000,000. The minimum quantity of silver bullion—$2,000,000 worth—was purchased and coined last month, which added 2,300,000 silver dollars to the metallic currency. It will be noticed that the stock of silver dollars steadily increases by the amount of those coins manufactured each month. There was also an increase during the month in the fractional silver coins on hand of nearly $1,000,000, of which increase the Mints contributed about $500,000. Including the deposits held by national bank depositaries, the United States and national bank notes now in the Treasury aggregate $40,200,000, and against this amount there are currency liabilities outstanding amounting to $34,000,000.

The aggregate receipts for February foot up $27,998,326, against $19,497,099 for the corresponding month of last year. The receipts from Customs were $16,809,846, against $10,843,383 for February, 1879, and from internal revenue, $8,786,921, against $7,061,734 for the same month of last year.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement:

Interest-bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 6 per cent.	$263,948,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent.	501,418,900 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent.	738,962,000 00
Refunding certificates	1,883,950 00
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,770,212,850 00
Interest	16,212,486 88
Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity.	
Principal	$10,823,135 26
Interest	897,003 45
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,742,271 00
Certificates of deposit	11,485,000 00
Fractional currency	15,631,311 08
Gold and silver certificates	19,452,520 00
Principal	$393,311,102 08
Unclaimed Pacific Railway interest	7,297 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,174,347,087 34
Interest	17,116,787 36
Total	$2,191,463,874 70
Total cash in the Treasury	196,351,653 53
Debt, less Cash in the Treasury.	
March 1, 1880	$1,995,112,221 17
Feb. 1, 1880	2,000,784,240 92
Decrease of debt since Feb. 1, 1880	$5,672,019 75
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1879	32,096,035 20
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$3,662,288 46
Debt on which interest has ceased	10,823,135 26
Interest thereon	897,003 45
Gold and silver certificates	19,452,520 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	11,485,000 00
Cash balance available March 1, 1880	150,031,706 36
Total	$196,351,653 53
Available Assets.	
Cash in the Treasury	$196,351,653 53
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 12
Interest paid by the United States	45,651,155 94
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	13,656,910 27
Balance of interest paid by the United States	31,994,245 67

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States Mints during the month of February, 1880:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double eagles	123,440	$2,468,800
Eagles	204,560	2,045,600
Half eagles	266,060	1,330,300
Three dollars	20	60
Quarter eagles	20	50
Dollars	20	20
Total	594,120	$5,844,830
Silver.		
Dollars	2,300,400	$2,300,400
Half-dollars	400	200
Quarter-dollars	400	100
Ten-cent pieces	400	40
Total silver	2,301,600	$2,300,740
Minor Coinage.		
Five-cent pieces	1,100	$55
Three-cent pieces	22,100	663
One-cent pieces	2,368,100	23,681
Total minor coinage	2,391,300	$24,399
Total coinage	5,289,020	$8,169,969

A NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

A convention of yachtsmen was held last evening at the St. Denis Hotel to organize a National Yachting Association. Eighteen clubs sent delegates, and a fairly large part of the yachting interest of the country was represented. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Vice-Commodore W. H. Dilworth, of the New-Jersey Club, President, and John Frick, of the Columbia Club, Secretary. It was decided that the National Association should be divided into the Departments of the North, East, the Gulf, the Pacific, and the Lakes, these departments to have the management of all regattas given under the association rules within their territory, and to act as a species of sub-committees of the central organization. The name adopted is the "National Yachting Association of the United States." The objects of the organization are, among others, to secure uniform sailing regulations and rules; a correct list of members of each club, their yachts' dimensions and description, and a correct and official collection of records; a better method of classification, and an improvement in the system of time allowance; and an official certificate for the owner of a yacht winning a race when sailed under the rules of the association. A constitution was drafted and will be submitted to the various clubs represented by delegates for approval. The constitution provides that an Executive Committee shall have management of the association, and decide all disputes arising in regattas sailed under the association rules.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN TRUNK LINE.

Additional details of the meeting of the Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Chattanooga Directors, in Nashville, at which the sale of the Owensboro and Evansville and St. Louis and South-eastern Railroads was determined upon, have been received by interested parties in this City. Work on the Owensboro and Evansville Road is to be stopped at once, and the branch of the Louisville and Nashville Road to Hendersonville is to be used instead. Mr. Newcomb stated that the policy of a trunk line will be fully carried out on the line from St. Louis to Savannah, and that as soon as arrangements can be completed application will be made in due form for admission to the trunk line pool. The steel rails and rolling stock ordered by President Cole, of the Nashville and Chattanooga, five months ago for the condemned roads, were ordered to be sold, and it is expected that, owing to the rise in the price of material, a profit of $500,000 to $600,000 will be realized. It is also expected that the condemned roads will bring $2,000,000 in excess of their cost. There is to be no consolidation of the Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Chattanooga Companies, but a pro rating agreement, to run five years, is to be drawn up between those two companies and the Western and Atlantic and Georgia Central.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

MR. MACDONALD'S SUGGESTION NOT ACTED UPON—MR. WARD'S DESIGN PRACTICALLY APPROVED.

The special committee appointed by the Committee of Twenty-five, of the Chamber of Commerce, to make arrangements for erecting a monument in Wall-street to commemorate the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States, held an adjourned meeting in the rooms of the Chamber yesterday afternoon. A letter was received from J. Wilson Macdonald, the sculptor, calling their attention to the fact that a bill is now before Congress providing for the erection of four statues on the two abutments of the Sub-Treasury, and suggesting that, if the men named therein be not satisfactory to the committee, they send on other names, with a view to having the bill passed this week. Mr. Macdonald asked that a committee, to be composed of Messrs. Chittenden, Lawson, Phelps, Cowdin, Low, and Algernon S. Sullivan, be appointed to superintend the erection of the statues, so that the merchants and the citizens generally be represented. Mr. Phelps said that Mr. Chittenden and Secretary Sherman had informed him that the matter did not require any legislation; that neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Supervising Architect could have any possible objection to the erection of a statue on the steps of the Sub-Treasury by the Chamber. The speaker would prefer, however, that authority should be obtained from a source that would not be liable to change its mind. He wanted that when once the statue should be erected no man should ever have the power to order it taken down. After further discussion, a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Macdonald's communication and inform him that the project of a statue to Washington had been taken up by the Chamber without knowledge of any movement looking toward the same object in any other quarter; that the project falls within the appropriate sphere of the Chamber, and that the committee prefer not to consolidate with any body of citizens, desiring that the matter remain exclusively in the hands of the merchants.

A communication was received from Ward, the sculptor, suggesting that a statue of Washington be placed in front of the middle entrance of the Sub-Treasury on Wall-street, with a handsome stone balustrade leading up to it. He inclosed a design, which was pronounced by the committee to be very beautiful. It was stated that the stone which formed the foundation of the balcony of old Federal Hall is now in Bellevue Hospital, and that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would cheerfully give it to the merchants to serve as a basis for the proposed statue. Also, that the Bible on which Washington took the oath of office can be obtained from St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., of which Washington was a member, and in whose possession it now is. A resolution was adopted to petition Congress to authorize the merchants of New-York to erect the proposed monument, and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL REPORT AND WORK OF THE INSTITUTION—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital held their annual meeting yesterday in the chapel of the institution, at Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street. About 50 ladies were in attendance, and the Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, presided. Miss Hunter, the Secretary, acknowledged the receipt of $1,000 from Mrs. Sarah Grace Nathan, $500 from Mr. James R. Keene, and $100 from Mr. W. S. Gilbert, for the benefit of the quarantine fund. In 1879 the receipts of the Charity Ball amounted to $7,446 16; this year, the net proceeds were a little over $8,000. In calling attention to the proposed building of a quarantine and reception ward, the Secretary said that a fund was being created for the purpose, and that a special committee were now considering the question of plans and costs. The number of persons cared for during 1879 were as follows: In City nursery, 911; in country branch, 1,068. Mrs. Du Bois, in her annual report, recommended the employment of female physicians in institutions for women and children. The Rev. Dr. Potter expressed his entire concurrence in the recommendations, and Mr. Erastus Brooks, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, offered a resolution to the effect that it is wise and expedient that female physicians should have control of institutions for women and children. The resolution was referred to the Board of Managers. The report of Mrs. Kingsland, the Treasurer, set forth that the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to $147,005 56, and that there remains a balance of $12,468 79 on hand. In securities, there are on hand $20,000 of United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, $10,000 in New-York City 7 per cent. registered bonds, and $20,000 in registered bonds of the Society of New-York Hospital, making a total of $50,000. After the reading of the reports, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Potter, Robinson, and Gallaudet, the Rev. Mr. White, and Mr. Erastus Brooks. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: First Directress—Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois; Second Directress—Mrs. A. S. Sullivan; Third Directress—Mrs. J. W. Ellis; Treasurer—Mrs. A. C. Kingsland; Secretary—Miss R. B. Hunter; Assistant Secretary Miss M. D. Van Winkle; Managers—Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. S. P. Burdett, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. T. A. Craven, Mrs. E. C. Cowdin, Mrs. E. M. Felt, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Mrs. T. Garner, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. B. N. Harrison, Mrs. E. Knower, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. F. H. May, Mrs. W. B. Neftel, Mrs. A. W. Parsons, Miss Patterson, Mrs. J. Riley, Mrs. D. R. Smith, Mrs. E. D. Stanton, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. M. H. Throop, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. D. H. Vinton, Mrs. W. H. Wells, Mrs. J. H. Wright, Mrs. C. T. White, Mrs. Leonard D. White.

A VERDICT SET ASIDE.

AN OLD RING SUIT AGAINST JERSEY CITY.

When Jersey City absorbed the little Town of Greenville, she necessarily absorbed a certain amount of debt along with Greenville property and population. Among the claims against the town in 1872 was one of James M. Elmendorf for $20,273 80 for the improvement of Myrtle-avenue, one of the works of the somewhat notorious Street Commission. When Mr. Elmendorf's claim was presented and allowed, a number of tax-payers who considered the claim exorbitant, applied to the Chancellor for an injunction and an examination. The matter was referred to Washington B. Williams, a Master, whose report showed that the amount due Elmendorf was $9,293 80, subject, however, to reductions for violations of contract. The final report of the Master showed the amount due Elmendorf to be $113 76. There the matter rested, Elmendorf making no effort to collect the wreck of his claim. In 1873 Greenville was swallowed up by Jersey City, and in 1875 Elmendorf procured the passage of an act providing for the appointment of a Referee, whose duty it should be to ascertain the amount due him for work done outside of his contracts. Mr. Jacob Weart was appointed under the act of 1875, and took the evidence in the case, but the matter appears not to have been understood at the time by the Jersey City authorities, for there was no evidence presented in contradiction of Elmendorf's claim, and Mr. Weart made an award in his favor. But before he could get his money, City Attorney Douglas carried the case on certiorari, raising the issue that the act was unconstitutional by reason of the fact that it deprived the defendants of the right of trial by jury. Elmendorf then applied to the Supreme Court of the county for a mandamus to compel payment. The court declined to issue the writ. Elmendorf then sued, and the case came up before Judge Reed, who was sitting temporarily in Judge Knapp's absence, in September last. Allan H. McDermott appeared for the city. John Lynn, Elmendorf's counsel, proved the award, and rested. Mr. McDermott offered to prove that Elmendorf had already received $80,000 more that he was entitled to, and that the work done and materials furnished according to the report of the Referee were not done and furnished in fact. The court ruled that the evidence offered should been given before the Referee previous to the making of the award, and directed judgment to be entered in favor of Elmendorf for $17,920 95, with interest, holding that the report of the Referee was conclusive against the city. Mr. McDermott applied for and obtained a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. The case was argued before Chief-Justice Beasley in November and decision reserved. The Chief-Justice now decides that the verdict shall be set aside and the rule made absolute.

STOUTENBERGH SENTENCED.

Edward R. Stoutenbergh, who was convicted in the Essex Sessions last week of the embezzlement of a $1,500 diamond belonging to Mrs. F. K. Leavitt, of Newark, was yesterday arraigned before Judge McCarter for sentence. Stoutenbergh's counsel asked for a postponement, on the ground that he had discovered new and important evidence in the case, but the motion was denied. Judge McCarter then sentenced Stoutenbergh to be imprisoned in the State Prison for two years, and to pay a fine of $500. He heard the sentence without the quiver of a muscle. He was immediately removed to the County Jail, and will probably be taken to Trenton to-day. Stoutenbergh was visited by a number of friends last night, to whom he strongly protested his innocence. His wife was so much affected by the sentence that she has since been confined to her bed.

THE WILL CONSPIRATORS

ONE MORE PRISONER LAYING THE BLAME ON SACIA.

CALDWELL TELLS HOW HE WAS INDUCED TO JOIN IN THE PLOT—A MAN WHO REPENTED—A LEGAL TILT ABOUT ADMITTING THE WILL AS EVIDENCE.

TRENTON, March 1.—The trial of the Lewis will conspirators was resumed at the United States Court-house this morning. The court-room was filled with spectators. Mrs. Lewis did not come into the court-room, but remained in an ante-room, where she was enabled to hear everything without being seen. Several times during the cross-examination of Caldwell, Mr. Keasbey and Special United States Officer Barnett retired to consult with her in relation to points where her testimony given on Friday was contradicted. Dr. Park was seated at the table behind his counsel, ex-Judge Hoffman, and remained throughout the day with his head resting on his right hand, closely watching the witnesses as they gave their evidence. Bassford sat in a chair with his arms crossed, and occasionally rocking the chair backward and forward. Sacia sat behind Mr. Mayo, his counsel, and appeared nervous during the examination of Caldwell, who had turned informer for the Government. Bradford and Allinson were seated close to the reporters' table and were apparently unconcerned.

Elisha J. Caldwell testified: "I live in Jersey City. I know Charles Sacia and his son, Marcus T. Sacia. I knew Joseph L. Lewis, of Hoboken, and recollect hearing of his death. I was introduced by Charles Sacia to Marcus T. Sacia in 1877 or 1878 in a saloon in Jersey City. At that time I first met Charles, and then Marcus came in. I agreed to go and testify. Charles Sacia promised to give me $2,000 for doing so. The object was to corroborate her statement that she was the wife of Joseph L. Lewis; that I met her and was introduced to her by Lewis as his wife. I had been to the house of Joseph L. Lewis. I never knew of his being married. I went before the Commissioner, according to that arrangement, and gave that testimony on May 2. I was acquainted with Fish, a Justice of the Peace in West Hoboken. The marriage certificate was handed to me before the Master. I knew Fish's writing. I identified the signature as his by the appearance and by comparison. I first saw Mrs. Lewis at No. 27 Bleecker-street, New-York, shortly after my interview with Marcus T. Sacia. The first I spoke of the Lewis will was with Charles Sacia. I think I spoke, in my testimony, of Fish's conversation with me as to the marriage. I got a note making an appointment between Wood and I at a saloon on Fourth-street. I went there and met Sacia, and we went to No. 27 Bleecker-street and met Mrs. Lewis. I had never seen her before, and had no knowledge of her except what I got from those parties. I saw Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Russell, and Frank Allinson. [Witness recognized Allinson.] I was introduced to Allinson as Frederick Ward. Mrs. Lewis was not there then. I called again about 8 o'clock, and saw Mrs. Lewis. Allinson came into the parlor and told Mrs. Lewis about two detectives who had followed her. Allinson had been up stairs in the room overhead. I know that because I left him there when I went out. Mrs. Lewis produced a photograph of the marriage certificate, and I agreed to testify that I had met her in the Spring of 1859, and knew her to be Mrs. Lewis. This was the same arrangement that I had made with Charles Sacia. I would communicate with Sacia by means of my sons and a man named O'Keefe. On the second day after my testimony I met Mrs. Lewis at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. She wanted to see me about what was claimed as to the alteration of the plate; that it was altered since the date of the marriage. Mrs. Lewis wrote to Bassford to get Sacia to come to her house and meet me at her house. We met and spoke of the plot and what the expert said about it. Mark Sacia said it could not be so, as the party he got it from said he had it for 20 years or over. Sacia had not spoken of getting the certificate before that time. It was decided in plain words to forge another certificate. I went and got a certified copy of a marriage between Arthur Brown and Catherine Lynch, by direction of Marcus Sacia, from the Rev. Dr. Gunn, of St. Ambrose Church. I got the certificate from Bassford in the vestibule of the Post Office in a frame that my own marriage certificate had been in, I having sent the frame to Sacia. Sacia said that he was going to have the name in Old English text, and Bassford said that Sacia had trouble in getting the old ink. This second certificate was to corroborate Mrs. Lewis's certificate. I bought 10 blank certificates. [Another certificate produced.] This was filled up in Mark Sacia's handwriting. It is one between Frank Fleets and Mary R. Reed. The names of the witnesses were filled up by Bassford. Sacia and Bassford knew that these other certificates were going to be offered. Allinson said that he had gotten Mrs. Lewis as the widow, and that Sacia had worked up the case."

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayo—"I expected to get $5,000 from this great recovery. The first arrangement was with Charles Sacia for $2,000. Mrs. Lewis promised the $5,000."

William Arnold testified: "I know Marcus T. Sacia and had a conversation with him as to being a witness in the Lewis will case, as to the signing of a certificate. Sacia came to my office in 1878 and said there was a big thing on hand. He wanted me to sign a certificate, and promised to pay me $25 down and $1,000 in about 20 days. He said it was all right; that the New-York and Jersey City lawyers were in together. It was the marriage certificate of Fleet and Reed. He said that it was the Lewis will case, and that there was a lady in it who was very smart that was the widow of Lewis. I did not do so. A few days afterward he called again, and I went to Seventh-avenue, to a lager beer saloon, where I signed the certificate. I was to have had $1,025, but I have not had it yet. It is false, and Sacia was the first and only one who spoke to me about it. I testified to the marriage, that I was a witness at Fleet's marriage, and that I signed the false certificate. That was all false. I went before the Master by direction of Sacia. I was called as a witness on the part of the Executors as to the genuineness of the certificate, and I then stated the truth. I saw Sacia afterward on Bank-street; we had been drinking freely. I told him I was broke, and he gave me a bill for $100. I did not like the look of it. Sacia was my guide all through."

Mrs. Albertine Eichorn testified: "In 1877 I resided in St. Mark's-place. Mrs. Lewis boarded with a Mrs. Werts, who rented rooms in my house. I seldom spoke to Mrs. Lewis, who occupied the third floor. She had visitors there—gentlemen. I have seen Sacia at my house. I have seen Dr. Park there. Allinson came in July or August almost every day. I heard Allinson giving Mrs. Lewis lessons as to what she should say. Mrs. Lewis said she was so sorry for poor Mr. Allinson, that he really thought that she was the real Mrs. Lewis."

On cross-examination, the witness said that she had been Mrs. Eichorn for three years; prior to that she was Mrs. Shields. Mr. Mayo endeavored several times to ascertain whether Shields was living, and also whether Shields had got a divorce from the witness, but she declined to answer on the ground that it might disgrace or criminate her. She said she demanded the protection of the court; that it might expose murder on the other party; that they had attempted to take her life.

Cornelius S. See, Master in Chancery, was asked if the will was proved before him by the witnesses to it. This was for the purpose of making out a prima facie case as to there being a will. Ex-Judge Hoffman objected. If the Chancellor decided this was not the will of Joseph L. Lewis, and refused to admit it to probate, then the Government could not be defrauded of that in which they had no interest; and, therefore, even if the defendants have conspired, they could not conspire to do what was an impossibility—defraud the United States of that in which it had not a dollar of interest. This was overruled. A copy of the will was produced. Mr. Mayo objected to the admission of the will or the copy of it as evidence, because it was not proved to be the will of Lewis. Mr. Keasby replied that it was not necessary that the conspiracy should fail or succeed to entitle the Government to prosecute. The indictment was that the defendants conspired to deprive the Government of the provisions of the will. Ex-Judge Hoffmann claimed that the thwarting of the probate of the will was not a conspiracy to defraud the United States. If any one was to be defrauded, it was the creditors of the United States and not the Government.

At this point the court adjourned until to-morrow.

YOUNG CROWLEY'S LOST DIAMOND.

The sensational Crowley diamond case, in which young William Crowley, of Brooklyn, removed a diamond stud from the shirt-front of Horace Mendham, a young stationer, and put it in his pocket, claiming it was his own, was to have been called for examination, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. At 2:30 o'clock P. M., Mr. Robert Crowley and his son had a private consultation with Justice Kilbreth. It is understood that Crowley informed the magistrate that Mendham's mother and sister had called upon him, and had earnestly talked over the matter. Young Crowley said he could not swear that the gem had been stolen by Mendham. He had merely lost it. The matter was finally settled by the magistrate stating that Mendham would have to come to court to-day and sign a paper waiving all claim to the jewel, and that then it would be turned over to Crowley. The stud still remains in the custody of Warden Finn, and is locked up in a safe in the latter's office.

EMPLOYING DETECTIVES IN DIVORCE.

Judge Van Hoesen has refused to confirm the report of a Referee in favor of granting a decree of divorce to the plaintiff in the suit of Riotti against Riotti. The plaintiff is a son of Mr. Riotti, who was Minister from this country to Costa Rica several years ago, and who is now said to be a judicial officer under the German Government, having renounced his allegiance to the United States. The young man was attracted several years ago by the good looks of the defendant, a girl of Irish extraction. He married her, but lived with her only about a month. She did not hear of him again until last Summer, when he began his suit for a divorce in the Court of Common Pleas. On the trial of the case before the Referee, two detectives, a man named Sohne, and a girl named Julia A. Durant, testified that they saw the defendant acting improperly at night in the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken. Mrs. Riotti brought witnesses who swore that on the night in question she was employed in a bakery in this City. In a long opinion accompanying his denial of the motion to confirm the Referee's report, Judge Van Hoesen stigmatized the story of the two detectives as "a whited fabrication." He visited the place where the improper acts were said to have been committed, and decided from what he saw there that the detectives had committed perjury, as the locality is not in "a dense wood," but is a field, illuminated by gas-lights, at the terminus of a horse railroad. It is Judge Van Hoesen's intention to lay the facts concerning the detectives before the Grand Jury.

THE LITTLE CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIANS CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN THEIR SYSTEM.

The Presbytery of New-York, composed of all the Presbyterian clergymen in this City, has been agitated for some time over the subject of chapels, or little down-town churches, that are dependent upon the wealthy churches, some of the ministers believing that these chapels ought to be changed into independent churches, and not be controlled by the rich Fifth-avenue and Madison-avenue churches. The report of the committee, which the Presbytery has been anxiously expecting for the last four or five months, was presented yesterday, at its meeting in the Scotch Presbyterian Church. The report dwelt upon the fact that there were no more Presbyterian churches now than 30 years ago, while every other denomination, especially the Roman Catholics, had greatly increased in numbers. It gave credit to the wealthy churches for liberality and zeal in establishing chapels, but regretted that these had been made dependencies of those churches, instead of properly organized congregations. It proposed that work should be prosecuted in the chapels, with a distinct reference to the organization of churches at the earliest moment; and that an agent should be appointed by the Presbytery, to superintend the planting of new churches and the fostering of existing ones.

Dr. Howard Crosby began the debate upon the resolutions offered by the committee. There were several inferences from the report which he held should be guarded against. Though the Presbyterian body would seem, from statistics, to have fallen behind, it was not so. It had 11,000 communicants in 1850, and but 16,900 now, when it ought to have 25,000. But New-York is rapidly becoming a City of two classes, the very rich and the very poor. The middle class, is flying out of the City into the suburbs—as far as Stamford, Tarrytown, Babylon, Jerusalem, and Jericho. Though we lose these from the City, they fall into the churches within 40 miles, and ought to be counted in. The off-scourings of Europe are pouring into New-York, and this is the reason that the Roman Catholic Church is increasing. While the German emigrants go West, the Irish all stop here, and swell the Roman Catholic statistics. He pronounced it impossible that the chapels could be changed into churches, and church support and individual support be given to the enterprises, as now. The chapel connected with his own church, he said, was under the management of a member of the Presbytery. If 40 or more members of Dr. Crosby's church leave the Chaplain, his hands must fall to his side. These 40 men have devoted themselves earnestly to the work of carrying on the chapel, and devote time and money to it. The people of the chapel are not fit to take care of themselves. They have not the education, the training, the means of taking care of themselves. They belong to the low classes from abroad. The attempt had once been made to organize the chapel into a church. Six men had been appointed helpers. They had been offered $30,000 to become independent. The six Elders elected had fizzled out in six months. If the chapel should become independent, if the 40 workers should withdraw, the church could not sustain itself one year, and would have to sell its building. He liked the report, but took exception to the appointment of an agent to supervise church extension.

Dr. John Hall seconded the adoption of the report. He is connected, he said, with three of the chapels. He has urged them to become churches as soon as they are able. His predecessor, Dr. James Alexander, had tried this plan of turning the chapel into a church. It had been a failure. It would be a relief if the Presbytery could say to the Pastors of the churches having chapels, we will take the responsibility of these mission chapels. Dr. Hall agreed with Dr. Crosby in disapproving of an agent for church missions. One reason why the Presbyterian Church of New-York has not built more churches, he said, is, its resources have been drawn upon so extensively by the whole United States, by needy churches, and by the boards.

One of the members of the Presbytery recalled to the memory of the brethren the course of debate on the mission chapels during five months past. The weak churches had experienced apprehensions of being forced to become chapels in dependency upon the rich congregations. There were substantial reasons for the apprehensions. The Chaplains themselves had in the manliest manner explained the peculiar difficulties under which they were forced to labor, and several of them had expressed their wish at once to swing off into independent church life. This showed the inexpediency of the chapel system. But it was contrary to the constitution and usage of the Church. The form of government required organization and an eldership in every church. The same question had come up in the Scottish Church, in 1835, when the Rev. Andrew Gray had demanded for chapels the status of Presbyterian churches, an eldership for each chapel, and representation in Presbytery. The demand had been accorded almost by acclamation. Churches and not chapel dependencies were demanded by the genius of the Presbyterian system.

The Rev. Alexander McKelvey, of the Canal-Street Church, thought that some of the chapels were formed with the distinct understanding that they were not to become churches. These chapels, with memberships of 150, 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 members, certainly must be able to govern themselves. If not now, with such membership, when would they ever be able to sustain themselves? Are they always, he asked, to be cradled? Are they to be told, swim, but do not go into the water? If things were as Dr. Crosby represented, and his men will withdraw if his chapel is made to stand on its own feet as an organized church, it was a sorry state of things.

The Rev. Edgar A. Elmore, one of the Chaplains, said Chaplains only wanted an outlet. They wanted to be able to look forward to the time when they could become Pastors of independent churches. Those in his chapel were not foreigners. They were members of Presbyterian churches who had come into that neighborhood. Two-thirds of the teachers in his Sunday-school belonged to his own congregation. They had some of the best of their men in Madison-Square Church as Deacons in training for elderships. They were in perfect harmony with Madison-Square Church, and sought to develop into a regular church.

The Rev. Howard Talbot, of the chapel connected with the Church of the Covenant, said a woman had asked him the difference between a chapel and a church. "The Methodists have a church, why is this a chapel? If I were about to join again, I would join a church, not a chapel." And the Chaplain had replied: "I would advise you to do so if the chapel is always to be a chapel." Give us a hope of one day becoming a church, like the rest of the Churches, and it will put a new spirit into our work.

The report, with the exception of the last resolution, was unanimously adopted, and the consideration of that resolution was postponed until the second Monday in April.

THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS WHICH ARE TO TAKE PLACE THIS YEAR.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club met at Delmonico's last evening. Commodore W. A. W. Stewart presided. Secretary O. E. Cromwell presented the resignation of John R. Waller. W. Howard Mitchell, John A. Stewart, Jr., Edward P. Mitchell, Charles E. Jenkins, Roger M. Sherman, and Sidney V. Stratton were unanimously elected members of the club. The question arose as to what yachts should be admitted to the Corinthian Regatta besides those belonging to the Seawanhaka Club. The committee reported in favor of leaving the matter to the discretion of the Regatta Committee. Mr. Beekman moved that the Regatta Committee be instructed to invite the New-York, the Atlantic, the Eastern, and the New-Bedford Clubs, and after a long discussion this motion was carried. In the coming regatta, therefore, only yachts belonging to these clubs and the Seawanhaka will participate.

Commodore Stewart suggested that some action be taken in regard to the disposition of sailing-masters during the Corinthian race. He was of the opinion that they ought to be left ashore. Mr. Roosevelt moved that the sailing-masters be permitted on the yachts, but that they be confined to the cabin, and not allowed to give any directions except in case of accident. The motion was carried. Here Mr. Beekman secured the passage of a resolution to confine cooks and stewards to the cabin with the sailing-master during the Corinthian race, and to forbid the employment of a pilot on any of the boats. Secretary O. E. Cromwell presented the following programme for the year 1880, which was adopted unanimously.

First Event.—Monday, May 31, (Decoration Day,) opening cruise of the club, at 10:30 A. M., from Tompkinsville, Staten Island, round the south-west spit buoy, to Gravesend Bay, where the friends of the club will be entertained at dinner in some convenient hotel.

Second Event.—The Corinthian race, Saturday, June 12, for second-class schooners, and first, second, third, and fourth class sloops; the prizes to be $100 to the winning schooner, $100 to winning sloops of the first and second class, $65 to the winner of the third, and $65 to the winner of the fourth class, with individual prizes of $5 to each man in the winning yachts.

Third Event.—The Corinthian cruise, to begin on such day in July as the Commodore may hereafter select. The usual Fourth of July race at Oyster Bay is to be omitted this year, and a race at the end of the cruise substituted.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS GRAND JURY.

The March term of the General Sessions Court was opened yesterday by City Judge Cowing. Among the gentlemen summoned on the Grand Jury who did not respond were Marshall O. Roberts, August Belmont, and Henry Hart, the Chatham-street broker. The panel contained a number of gentlemen experienced in Grand Jury duties. The court selected Mr. David M. Turnure, broker, of No. 105 Wall-street, who has frequently discharged the duties of the position with satisfaction, to act as foreman of the Grand Jury. In his charge Judge Cowing said that, seeing so many gentlemen on the panel who had on various occasions acted as Grand Jurors, he felt inclined to dismiss them with the single remark that "a word to the wise is sufficient," but there were some things which the law required him to call their attention to. His Honor then delivered the customary statutory charge, and in concluding urged the Grand Jury to investigate every case brought to their knowledge with the utmost attention, for if it was of importance that no guilty man should escape, how much more important was it that no innocent person should suffer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Elizabeth Roe, aged 60, fell out of a fourth-story window of St. Joseph's Home, No. 209 West Fifteenth-street, of which she was an inmate, yesterday morning, and was killed.

Mr. William Wells Newell will lecture on "English and Scandinavian Romantic Ballads" in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, this evening.

President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen, while attempting to get on a Broadway car on Sunday evening, was thrown to the ground and dragged a short distance. He received some slight injuries, but he was able to visit the City Hall yesterday.

Mr. William McClure resigned the position of Vice-Chairman of the Stock Exchange, on Friday last, desiring to go into business on his own account. Yesterday, the Governing Committee accepted his resignation, and unanimously elected Mr. Alexander Henriques to fill the vacancy.

Thomas Francis Corcoran, a brown-stone cutter, residing at No. 408 East Fifty-ninth-street, was shot yesterday by James Miller, aged 16, whose father keeps a liquor store at No. 427 East Fifty-ninth-street. The wound is considered serious by the surgeons of the Roosevelt Hospital, where the injured man was taken.

Antonio Salasa, the keeper of an Italian saloon at No. 35 Mulberry-street, was tried by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, for stabbing James Donovan, a carpenter, in the hip. The jury convicted the Italian, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years and six months in State Prison.

Coroner Brady yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Ellen Flynn, of No. 340 West Thirty-ninth-street, who died on the 19th ult. from injuries received at the hands of her husband, Patrick Flynn, as already published. A verdict against the husband was rendered by the jury, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Sorosis has elected the following-named officers: President—Jennie C. Croley; Vice-Presidents—Ruth O. De Lamater, Henrietta M. Marvin, Charlotte Coleman, and Anna Randall Diehl; Recording Secretary—Mary A. Newton; Corresponding Secretary—Minnie Swayze; Treasurer—Sarah A. King; Auditor—Annie M. Rider; Custodian—Hannah Allen.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners sued the Staten Island Railway Company to recover a statutory penalty of $100 for the act of servants of the defendant corporation, in throwing ashes from the steam-boat Josephine into the Bay. The case was tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The verdict was for the plaintiff.

In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, James Lynch, a liquor-dealer, of No. 29 West Third-street, was sentenced by Judge Cowing to 30 days in the Penitentiary and a fine of $100. John Fitzpatrick, of No. 375 Cherry-street, for selling liquor without license, was fined $10, and James Laverty, of No. 113 Avenue D, for a similar offense, was fined $5.

In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, three of the men arrested on complaint of Mr. Anthony Comstock, for being engaged in the lottery business, pleaded guilty. Frank G. Webb, who was indicted for keeping a policy shop at No. 2 Park-row, admitted his guilt, and was fined $50. Charles Lacy and Charles Wilson, for maintaining a similar establishment at No. 69 Gold-street, were each fined $50.

John Clark, of No. 118 Macdougal-street, who was arrested Saturday evening for robbing several hallways of overcoats, was arraigned for further examination yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court. William R. Bloodgood, of No. 16 West Twelfth-street, another of the victims, preferred a charge against the prisoner of robbing the hat-rack in his hall of an overcoat valued at $28. Clark was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

Julian Henry, a Frenchman, was arrested yesterday, by Detectives King and Lyon, of the Central Office, who found him in Bleecker-street attempting to dispose of pawn-tickets representing articles supposed to have been stolen. One of the articles was a bronze engine stolen from the house of Dr. F. Chaveau, No. 134 West Houston-street, two weeks ago. The prisoner was fully identified by Louisa Keim, a servant in the Doctor's employ. He will be taken to court to-day.

Driver Mooney, of Bellevue Hospital, brought John Campbell and James Fox before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and requested that they might be committed to some institution. Campbell is 16 and Fox 14 years old. They were members of "Shepherd" Cowley's fold previous to being taken to Bellevue Hospital. Justice Otterbourg said he was not authorized by law to send the oldest boy to the House of Refuge, and therefore committed them both to the City Prison for examination.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company yesterday issued a circular to contractors, advancing the prices for March as follows: Lump, steamer, and grate, 15 cents per ton; egg, 10 cents per ton; stove and chestnut are unchanged. The Lehigh Valley Company have advanced egg 15 cents per ton, and say they will meet the market on other sizes. The Delaware, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Companies have made no change. The Lykens Valley Company have advanced the price of Lorberry coal 25 cents per ton.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of City Works was directed by the Common Council yesterday to award the contract for erecting a monument to the victims of the Brooklyn Theatre fire to ex-Alderman D. S. Arnott, who was the lowest bidder. Mr. Arnott's bid is $2,680.

Mayor Howell yesterday vetoed the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen granting to "The Empire Power and Heating Company" the right to lay pipes and mains through all the streets of the city. The Mayor thinks the power granted is too great, and that no adequate compensation is offered to the city in return for so valuable a franchise. The veto was ordered on file.

Justice Pratt yesterday granted the petition of Thomas R. Sharpe, Receiver of the Long Island Railroad, to be allowed to enter into a contract with the New-York and Long Beach Railroad for the operation of that road by the petitioner. The new road runs from Ocean Point to a new hotel now in course of erection at Rockaway Beach. The road will be ready for operation by July 4. The lease is for 50 years, and out of the gross receipts the Long Island Railroad Company is to receive 12½ per cent., and under certain contingencies 20 per cent.

Last night Dr. Daniel S. Gray, of No. 947 Lafayette-avenue, and Philip Leahard, of No. 32 Walton-street, were arrested by Officer Ryan, of the Central Squad, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Henry D. Dumont, of No. 286 Gates-avenue. The complainant alleges that the prisoners falsely represented that they were the owners of an oil refinery on the corner of Park-avenue and Schenck-street, and by other false representations obtained from him the sum of $1,000. The accused will have a hearing to-day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Yesterday morning the March Term of the Supreme Court, Circuit, and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County, commenced at the Court-house in the village of White Plains, before Hon. J. F. Barnard, Presiding Justice; Hon. Silas D. Gifford, County Judge, and William C. Howe and James S. See, Justices of Sessions. The day was mostly consumed in fixing the days for trial of the different causes on the calendar. The Grand Jury were sworn, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Academy of Music has changed hands. Mr. A. M. Palmer, of the Union-Square, is now the lessee and manager.

William Delaney, aged 61, a well-known character about Hoboken, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Delaney's wife died suddenly of heart-disease, about three months ago.

A public meeting was held at the office of Mayor Hopper, of Jersey City, yesterday, with the view to taking action to secure the drainage of the meadows along the foot of the Heights in Jersey City and Hoboken. Resolutions of sympathy for the people affected by the nuisance were adopted, and it was decided to have the necessary bill introduced at once by Senator Rabe.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the murder of Mrs. Harriet Hink, at Paterson, was concluded yesterday at that city. The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Hink had been murdered by a blunt instrument, and they recommended that Patrick Henry Bracken be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. They censured the city and county authorities for not offering a reward for the detection of criminals.

Charles Lindner, the Newark forger, was yesterday taken before Judge McCarter for sentence. The penalty imposed was five years' imprisonment in State Prison. Lindner, who was greatly affected, fell back into a chair, moaning and crying. He represents that he was led to expect a light penalty if he gave what information he had in his possession relative to his brother Edward, who escaped from a train at Elizabeth about two months ago.

James Connolly and his son Thomas, who committed the murderous assault on James Smyth, at Bayonne, a week ago, were yesterday removed to the Hudson County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. At the suggestion of Chief of Police Van Buskirk, Smyth made an ante-mortem statement implicating Connolly and his wife and son in the assault upon him. The wounds were inflicted with a large knife. Mrs. Connolly was held to bail to await the results of Smyth's injuries, which it is thought will prove fatal. The Connollys claim that they acted in self-defense.

DR. SPITZKA ON BRAINS.

Dr. Edward C. Spitzka read before the New-York Academy of Sciences, last evening, a paper on the "Brain of Man and the Brain of the Ape, Their Resemblances and their Differences," which was listened to with marked attention by a large audience of biologists and neurologists. Dr. Spitzka exhibited a number of jars containing preparations of the brains of a number of species of the quadrumana, among them that of the gibbon and the orang. Dr. Spitzka finds that there is really no difference in the arrangement and general plan of the convolutions between the brain of the anthropoid ape and that of the Hottentot, save in the great relative weight of the latter, and that the general plan of the base of the brain appears to be identical in both.

A FIRM DISCHARGED.

WHAT ASTONISHED DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS MEN YESTERDAY.

There is probably no more extensive cotton and produce commission house in the world than the firm of Ralli Brothers. Their head-quarters are in London and they have branch houses in every civilized country. The New-York concern, at No. 13 Old Slip, has been managed by Panitelli Andrea Fachiri, Antonio Z. Vouros and Antonio Andrew Fachiri, the last a brother of the first-named. Mr. P. A. Fachiri has been six years in charge of the New-York branch and was formerly connected with the Liverpool house. Mr. Vouros has also been here six years. Previous to that he was for six years the manager of the Calcutta branch. Mr. A. A. Fachiri has been only one year with the concern. Under the peculiar regulations of the central firm Messrs. P. A. Fachiri and Vouros were allowed what is called a "house rent salary" of $4,000 per annum each, and were given an interest in the profits of the branch besides, being regarded as partners of Ralli Brothers, although the former had put no capital into the concern. They held a joint power of attorney to sign for Ralli Brothers, no check or document being valid without the signature of both. It is a rule of the central firm to require all its partners before admission to sign a paper declaring their positions forfeited the moment they speculate in one bale of cotton, one pound of hemp, jute, or flax-seed, one railroad share, one share of any kind dealt in on any Stock Exchange in any country, and so on. Even what are known as full partners—gentlemen who invest £50,000 in the capital of the concern—are required to thus bind themselves to the observance of this rule.

The head of the London house heard, it appears, that his New-York managers were speculating in cotton. About three months ago Mr. P. Y. Fachiri, who is no relative of the gentlemen before named, came out to this country, ostensibly for the purpose of adding his experience to that of the other managers of the New-York branch. He has been connected with Ralli Brothers for 30 years, and was formerly the principal of the Bombay house. He had himself duly elected a member of the Cotton Exchange, and went to work as though he meant to stay. His real purpose, however, appears to have been to investigate the charges of speculation against his fellow-partners. He conducted his inquiries with such secrecy that they never suspected him. In the Germania, which arrived on Sunday, was Mr. Theodore Pandia Ralli, a nephew of the senior partners of the house of Ralli Brothers, who has been connected with the concern for the past 12 years in Calcutta and Liverpool. When Messrs. P. A. and A. A. Fachiri and Vouros came down to their office yesterday morning they were astounded to find it in possession of Messrs. P. Y. Fachiri and T. P. Ralli, who handed each of them copies of the following official note:

No. 25 FINSBURY CIRCUS, } LONDON, Feb. 10, 1880. }

DEAR SIR: We beg to inform you that Panitelli Andrea Fachiri, Antonio Z. Vouros, and Antonio Andrew Fachiri from this date retire from our employment, and have ceased to hold our procuration.

Our present attorneys are P. Y. Fachiri and T. P. Ralli, who will sign by procuration either jointly or alone. We remain, dear Sirs, yours truly,

RALLI BROTHERS.

This was the first notification they received. Similar notices were sent privately to the various customers of the concern throughout the country. The affair has caused a tremendous sensation in business circles here.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

It appears that the address of Prof. John S. Newberry before the New-York Academy of Sciences at the recent election of officers has not proved barren of results. It will be recollected that Dr. Newberry took a rather discouraging view of the future of the Academy, and expressed a wish to be relieved of further service as President unless a higher degree of interest was taken by the members. Prof. Egleston thought a fund ought to be raised for the annual publication of the transactions, and predicted that the Academy would die a slow death unless some measures were taken to secure that desirable result. On Friday a meeting of the council was held at the Columbia College School of Mines to take into consideration the best method of raising a fund of $30,000, to be styled the publication fund, and set apart for the annual issue of the transactions. A subscription was set on foot, and seven of the Fellows have already raised $900—Prof. Newberry contributing $200, Prof. Egleston $100, Dr. John H. Hinton $100, Prof. Albert R. Leeds $100, Dr. Louis Elsberg $200, Prof. Alexis A. Julien $100, and Prof. George N. Lawrence $100. The paper will be circulated among the Fellows, members, and friends of the Academy, with a view to obtain subscriptions, and the prospect now is that the required sum will be collected without serious difficulty.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Darling, of Albany, is at the Windsor Hotel.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and State Treasurer C. M. Reynolds, of Virginia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Kurd Von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington, and Victor Drummond, Secretary of the British Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

If you have a prescription to be prepared, or medicine to buy, go to RIKER & SON, the old-established druggists of No. 353 6th-av., where you are sure to get everything of the best and purest at a most reasonable price. They refer to any of our most distinguished physicians.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—Miss Emma Wiseman, Miss Ella Austin, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gasner, George Ash, Julius Ludowig, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pilkington, Miss Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ellis, James Gardiam, Miss Hattie Hasbrouck, Adam Walker, Miss Wiella Hasbrouck, C. F. Kirtland, Mrs. Muldowney and son, Miss Muldowney, Mrs. O. S. Bainbridge, Mrs. Margaret Fitzroy, Miss E. L. Cox, George J. Withington, F. J. Cuyler, William M. Tanschester and son, Mrs. M. Oliver, Miss N. K. Lane, Miss Agnes Lane, F. M. Allen, J. A. Morton, Stephen Trantur, W. W. Burch, C. H. Rogers, T. O. Rogers, T. F. Hastings, J. S. Adams, Mary J. Hamilton, Lizzie Dunlap, George F. Hartwell, Henry Reinstein, Stillman Spaulding, J. Reyes, R. Prado, George D. Clark, Lewis R. Roche, W. A. McCormack, Mrs. Hare, Paul Steidel, Mrs. M. A. F. Smith, L. W. Frisbie, George D. Warren. For Central and South America—Mrs. Livingston, Miss Nash, J. C. Whiting, E. Palacior, Edgar Shook, John H. O'Hara, David Paterson, L. H. Fernandez, Joseph Mills, William Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Velento Dardon, John Brierley, James S. Thompson, Emily Knoll, Andrew Lamar, Maria Lamar, Rafael A. Palacior.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, March 1.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:32 | Sun sets......5:52 | Moon sets..12:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..11:30	Gov. Island..12:19	Hell Gate....1:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, MARCH 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Chesapeake, Williams, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Richmond, Stevens, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Crest, (Br.,) Darling, Leith, J. E. Tucker & Co.; Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Montana, (Br.,) Gadd, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion.

Ship Timour, Robbins, Anjier for orders, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Barks Casco, Leavitt, Nassau, J. E. Winchester & Co.; Ephrussi, (Norw.,) Eide, Bilbao, Funch, Edye & Co.; Antoinette, (Ger.,) Maass, Hamburg, Hermann Koop & Co.; Angela, (Ital.,) Sanguinetti, Rouen, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Padre, (Ital.,) Desalzo, Dunkirk, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Harriet Blickman, (Br.,) Smith, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary Sames, Crocker, Portland, Oregon, Capt. William H. Besse; Teresa Lo Visco, (Ital.,) Mattina, Trieste, Aust., Funch, Edye & Co.; Narayana, (Norw.,) Sebeen, Elsinore, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Falmouth, (Br.,) Lawrence, Matanzas, Snow & Burgess; Rosa Madre, (Ital.,) Leboffe, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Lauro, Storey & Scarpati; Alice, (Norw.,) Bodtker, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Althea, (Norw.,) Woxholdr, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nor, (Norw.,) Reading, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Ricordo, (Ital.,) Magrio, Rouen, Attilio Gimino; Rosia, (Norw.,) Hansen, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.; Lovisa, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Allmuri, (Ital.,) Truant, Plymouth, Eng., Seager Bros.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship State of Alabama, (Br.,) Ritchie, Glasgow Feb. 16, via Larne 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Barnard Castle, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow 19 ds., with pig-iron to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Florida, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Feb. 19, via Moville 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Cross Hill, (Br.,) Murray, Calcutta 90 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to W. R. Cooper, Jr.

Ship Brothers Apap, (Br.,) Ferrugia, Malta Oct. 30, via Tunis Nov. 12, and Gibraltar Jan. 7, with mdse. to order.

Ship Hengist, (Br.,) Riley, Manila 116 ds., with hemp to Busk & Jevons.

Bark Ocean Ranger, (Br.,) Priddle, Lisbon 50 ds., with iron ore and cork to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Bristol, (of Damariscotta,) Fossett, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. P. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Ellen M. Mitchell, Eaton, Havana via Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Oalos—vessel to master.

Brig Rocky Glen, (of Boston,) Bray, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Sainval Coipel, (of Digby, N. S.,) Sparr, Cardenas ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Para, (Br.,) Lippett, Cardenas 11 ds., with melado and honey to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, N.W.; clear; at City Island, light, N.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Eclipse, for Newcastle; Whickham, for Belfast; Colon, for Aspinwall; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; Albemarle, for Lewes; ships Mysore, for Calcutta; Lydia, for Havre; Ismir, for Liverpool; St. Nichols, for San Francisco; barks, Passepartout and E. Blanchard, for Cork; Florence L. Genovar, for Matanzas; Havana, for Havana; Casco, for Nassau; Clara E. McGilvery, for Savannah; brigs Matilda Buck, for St. Kitts; Onalaska, for Caibarien; Helen M. Rowley, for Galveston; R. W. Messer, for Charleston.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Chesapeake, for Portland; bark Dronning Louise, for Passages; schrs. Maggie L., for Yarmouth, N. S.; Z. L. Adams, for Boston.

SPOKEN.

Feb. 12, lat. 51 35, lon. 32 20, steam-ship Manitoban, (Br.,) from Boston, for Glasgow, under sail, with propeller gone; offered assistance, but it was refused.

Feb. 29, lat. 40 33, lon. 71 45, bark Syringa, (Br.,) from Bordeaux, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig Arend, (Dutch,) Fyn, from Rio Grande do Sul, which arr. 26th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up to the City March 1.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 1.—Sld. 23d ult., Delphin, Capt. Alander; 24th ult., Primo, San Antonio, Trait d'Union; 25th ult., Ingolf; 28th ult., Bessie Baker, Emmanuel Swendenborg, Germania, Jupiter, Capt. Leotta, latter for Philadelphia; Luigi S., Umberto Primo, Wellesley; 29th ult., Linda G., latter for New-York.

Arr. 21st ult., Nina Amelia; 23d ult., Lassignano, Scahli; 25th ult., Paul, latter at Elsinore; Saga, Capt. Olsen; 26th ult., Caterina Cacace, Dos Hermanos, Pasquale Ajello, Rosenberg, Speranza, Capt. Andersen; 27th ult., A. E. Boisford, latter jettisoned part of her cargo; Carrara, Joaquin Serra, Ludwig, San Antonio, Ugolan; 28th ult., Corwena, Ribesdale, Sidney, Washington, Capt. Casulich; 29th ult., Camorian Prince, Conrad Heiberg, Ervat, Jessonda, latter off Dover; Knight of the Garter, Laurens, latter at Deal; Milan, Seawfell, Winona, Capt. Gordon; 1st inst., Myrtle Holme.

The steam-ships Ashbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Hall, from Philadelphia Feb. 10, and Belize, (Br.,) Capt. Eldridge, from Baltimore Feb. 14, have arr. at Avonmouth.

The steam-ship Bristol, (Br.,) Capt. Symons, from New-York Feb. 17, and New-York City, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York Feb. 14, have arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bristow, from New-York Feb. 14, has arr. at Hull.

The steam-ship Hoover, (Br.,) Capt. Murell, from Boston Feb. 14, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Elphinstone, (Br.,) Capt. Beale, from New-York Feb. 6, for Genoa and Naples, arr. at Gibraltar on the 23d ult.

The steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Deddes, from Rotterdam Jan. 31, for New-York via Plymouth Feb. 2, previously reported spoken returning to the Channel with the loss of her rudder, has passed the Lizard, on her way to Falmouth.

The steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Deddes, has reached Falmouth.

The steam-ship Winthorpe, (Br.,) Capt. Graham, from Baltimore Feb. 6, arr. at Santander on the 26th ult.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The steam-ship Teutonia, (Br.,) Capt. Gibson, from New-Orleans Feb. 10, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, March 1.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sarmatian, Capt. Aird, from Baltimore Feb. 14, and Halifax 21st, has arr. here, on her way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, March 1.—The State Line steam-ship Mikado, Capt. McKechnie, from New-York Feb. 11, arr. here at 5 o'clock last evening.

The same line's steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York Feb. 19, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The Guion Line steam-ship Arizona, Capt. Price, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The White Star Line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Irving, from New-York Feb. 21, arr. off Roche's Point at 9:30 this morning, on her way to Liverpool.

NOTICE!

Our Suit Exhibition and Our Underclothing Sale Continued To-day and To-morrow.

EHRICHS', Eighth-avenue and 24th-st.

OPENING DAILY

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN HATS.

NOVELTIES IN SUITS AND CLOAKS.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

STATION OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN RAILROAD AT THE ENTRANCE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,

56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

THE Claudent.

This novel Scarf FOR GENTLEMEN derives its name from the Latin verb "Claudio," to draw together. Owing to the ingenious construction of the shield, when adjusted to the wearer, the round corners draw inward, conforming in its graceful outlines to the neck and chest. Examine carefully for the Patent Stamp on the back of each Scarf. None others are genuine. For sale at all first-class establishments.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, PATENTEES.

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Have effected more cures, made warmer friends and grown faster in favor than all the world's treatments combined. All druggists. For full treatment come to the office, No. [illegible] BROADWAY.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.

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